

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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APRIL 8, 1908

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLIII, NO. 811

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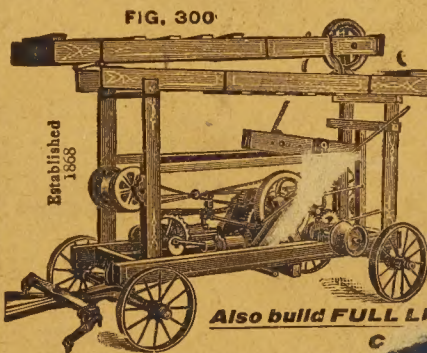
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*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada*

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GENERAL OFFICES:  
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Branches at London, Ont., and Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH AGENCY—W. W. CHAPMAN, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W. C., London, England.

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### HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Land Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

# Always Proud of It Always Glad to Tell It Want Others to Know It

That's the truth about a man or woman who buys a **Tubular Cream Separator**. When people have the best there is they don't hesitate to say what they have, and you'll always find that when asked how he runs his dairy every Tubular owner says: "Why I have a TUBULAR Separator." He doesn't simply say: "I use a separator." Oh no! He knows the Tubular is the best and he wants you to know he had the good sense to buy the best. It's a pardonable pride. We all have it. Why shouldn't we?



**Built Better  
Runs Better  
Looks Better  
Skims Better  
Wears Better  
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than any other  
cream separator. Ask the  
man who  
owns one.

We have been building cream separators for twenty-eight years right on the same spot; we know more about building cream separators than anyone else in the business, and we know the TUBULAR is the best that ever was built. Why shouldn't we be proud of it? Why shouldn't the farmer who owns one be proud of it? It's like a diamond ring; there's nothing better.

How about the fellow who has a "mail order," "catalog house" separator, or one of the back number "bucket bowl" machines so loudly advertised in the papers? What does he say about his cream separator? Does he speak up promptly and give the name of it? Not much; he just says: "I have a separator." He doesn't like to tell the name of it. He does not talk about it when he can avoid it. Twice a day when he tries to run it he says things about it that wouldn't look well in print, but he isn't anxious for his neighbors to know how badly he was soaked. He isn't proud. No indeed, he knows there isn't much for him to say.

**Which Will You Be  
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Chicago, Ill.

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Similar letters to the above are not infrequent though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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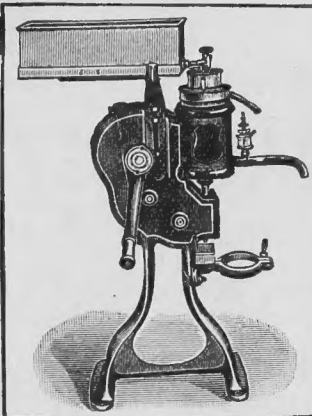
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Have all the qualities that have made the U. S. the standard for many years past, for efficiency, durability and reliability, and have in addition

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both in construction and efficiency—increasing their already unequaled ability to handle milk most easily, quickly, profitably. Remember: you are buying a cream separator first of all to get all the cream—all the money—out of your milk and the U. S. Cream Separator continues to

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Furthermore: the past sixteen years have conclusively demonstrated the durability and the **unequaled** reliability of the U. S. Dairymen to-day buy the U. S. because they know it will do for them the best work for the longest time. Competing separators "claim" anything and everything, truthful and otherwise, but the real superiority of the United States Cream Separator has been so thoroughly established in every way, that no one can successfully dispute it. This is so widely known and acknowledged nowadays that dairymen in all parts of the country are rapidly exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory, "cheap" and unreliable separators for the clean-skimming, **STANDARD** and reliable U. S.

Write to-day for "Catalogue No. 110" and any desired particulars

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489

## Kootenay Lake Improved Fruit Land

Contains 20 acres, has a frontage on Kootenay Lake and is situated on the south shore about 2 miles West of Proctor. Proctor is the terminal point for the Canadian Pacific Railway from Nelson. It comprises a Railway depot, Hotel, Store, Post Office, C. P. R. Docks, and is in the midst of a good settlement. Proctor is situated at the mouth of the Kootenay Lake outlet, is quite a popular summer resort and is within one-half mile of the finest Salmon and Rainbow trout fishing grounds to be found in America.

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2 1/2 acres thoroughly cleared and planted as follows:

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| 10 Flemish Beauty pears,       | 8 Red Astrachans, apple,             |
| 5 Black Republican cherries    | 20 Duchess, apple,                   |
| 5 Peach plums,                 | 10 Spies apple,                      |
| 5 Italian Plums,               | 10 Snow apple,                       |
| 5 Yellow Egg Plums,            | 5 Mann apple,                        |
| 9 Wealthy Apples,              | 50 Bushes black and red raspberries, |
| 10 Yellow Transparent, apples, | 1/2 acre strawberries,               |

These trees are four years old and are bearing fruit, and are in a fine healthy condition. Registered Water-right.

The farm gets the benefit of daily trains and Steam-boat service, and all its products in season can be shipped daily. Landing dock on adjoining property.

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THE PRICE COMPLETE IS \$3000.00. Terms arranged.

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Others only find a market by reason of the record for excellence established by De Laval Separators and the credulity of uninformed folks sometimes led to make an unwise purchase through the unsupported claim "Just as good."

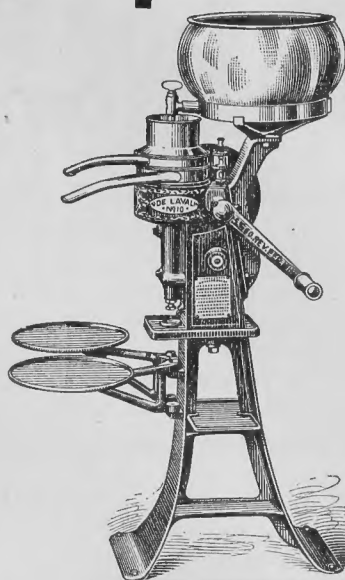
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In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

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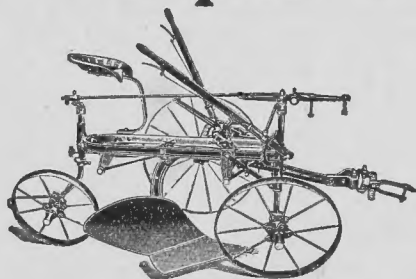
In nineteen cases out of twenty, men canvassed for Life Insurance agree that they should be insured, and intend "some day" to obtain insurance, but too many are disposed to procrastinate. "I will insure next year," they say, forgetting that if only one could count upon "next year" there would be no need for Life Insurance.

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6 Feeds 1 Cent Made in Winnipeg

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**Hackney Stock Tonic**

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**ON 30 DAYS TRIAL**

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For Horses—Hackney Stock Tonic aids Digestion and Assimilation, thus enabling the horse to get the best results from what he eats, and do more work on less feed. (Give 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls a day.) If the food is properly digested the system does not become clogged, causing colic, hide bound, constipation, dropsy, skin disorders, etc.

Brood mares, with foal, are specially benefited by it. It purifies the blood, clears the water and regulates the bowels.

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My Dear Sir:—Our horses last spring were run down and in bad condition, when you advised me to try a pail of Hackney Stock Food, and after feeding two pails, our horses improved so you would hardly know them. This food is all right and deserves public patronage. Wishing you every success, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. SCARFE & Co.,

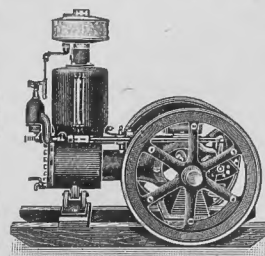
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**Our NEW 1908 MODEL POWER WINDMILL**

is the latest and best mill on the market. Built specially for our Western trade.

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are recognised as the best. We have a snap to offer you in this line. Write us if interested.

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will drill any size or depth of well, and is entitled to the Saskatchewan Government Bonus of one-half the cost of same. This is a money making line for enterprising farmers. Correspondence solicited.



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# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

April 8, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLIII. No. 811

### EDITORIAL

#### The Economy of Trusts.

In a conference with organized labor, President Roosevelt laid down the principle that railroads should be permitted to make traffic arrangements subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that "reasonable" combinations in trade shall not be prohibited by law. This might be considered as the crystallization of the conclusions of our most profound thinkers upon the economic problems of the present day. As we have frequently reiterated in the past, we have to recognize combinations, trusts, monopolies, etc., as modern arrangements to effect economy in production and distribution, and in this they are beneficial in that they eliminate a waste of energy. The next step, then, is to so exercise a control over commercial combinations as to guard against their working injustice upon the public. The representatives of labor are reported as not agreeing to the President's suggestions in connection with responsibility of labor combinations and are prepared to oppose his principle of Government regulation, by commission, of combines.

President Roosevelt has been characterized as an interpreter of American public opinion rather than a moulder of it, and as far as his attitude upon trusts and combines is concerned, we agree with this estimate of him. For a time the American public and also the Canadian was seized with the conviction that competition in trade, especially with respect to prices, should be maintained at all hazards, even to the extent of using the law to preserve the fond traditions of the habit of barter. Now, we have come to take a more sane view of affairs, and recognize in the glutinous trusts an economic truth that may be used for the good of the public just as soon as the public is prepared to avail itself of that good. The public's duty and opportunity now is to secure some of the benefit of the saving of time and energy effected by the trusts.

#### Government Funds and Horse Breeding.

How to render governmental assistance to the industry of horse breeding, without violating sound principle of government, is a problem that the Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan has been working on for some time. Last year the element in the Provincial Stock Breeders' Association that is interested in horses, was asked to make some suggestions as to how this assistance might be rendered, and submitted, that the Government advance a bonus to purchasers of purebred stallions approved by a Government inspector. To this plan Mr. Motherfound met many well-grounded objections and candidly announced to the annual meeting of the stockmen that he had not arrived at any definite conclusion in the matter.

Upon general principles farmers should oppose the practice of bonusing as it is a device that taxes the many to benefit a few, and while, if the bonus system were applied to horse breeding it might not work any serious hardship it could only be regarded as a compromise, or the next best thing. But it seems to us that the objection of paying Government money to private individuals for the ostensible purpose of improving the horses in a district, but really as a grant to a man to enable him to own a good horse might be overcome in Saskatchewan, by a system of premiums through agricultural societies. The horse importers and breeders in the Province profess to be willing to hire stallions to agricultural societies or other responsible associations and the Government is always ready to assist the agricultural

societies in progressive work. The suggestion then, is that the Agricultural Society's Act be so amended that when a society hires an approved stallion to travel in a district that the Government assist in the payment of the stallion's services by providing a premium. This would enable farmer horse breeders to participate in the assistance of the Government without the Government being accused of pap feeding a few proteges.

Such a scheme would require to be carefully worked out in detail, the agricultural society adopting it being responsible for the number of mares secured, and for the collection of the fees, the Government for the class of horses which would receive premiums and the horse owners for the standard of excellence the horses would possess.

This plan, of course, is only feasible where agricultural societies are willing to adopt the premium system and where horses are available for hire. And the Provincial Government is in a position to facilitate the working out of such a plan by enabling a district to secure the services of a horse which would otherwise be too expensive to buy or the purchase outright would involve too great a risk.

#### Live Stock Production and Markets.

"Rusticus" on another page raises quite a natural objection to the idea of winter feeding cattle out of doors. Every one knows how stock appear to suffer when turned out of a warm stable on a stormy winter morning, and the next thought is, of course, that cattle kept out all night and every day must be reduced to skeletons and even to piles of bleaching bones. But the singular thing (and when we come to consider it is not so singular either) is that this is not the case. It is not simply that the temperature is low and the wind penetrating that stock suffers on being turned out in winter, but that they have accustomed themselves to warm quarters, and a sudden change is a shock to their systems. This fact of animals living comfortably and healthily out of doors in temperatures ordinarily considered too low to be withstood is being proved on every side. In the medical profession, it is coming to be recognized that indoor atmosphere at "comfortable" temperatures is quite injurious to a pneumonia patient, for instance, while the outdoor air, when the patient is introduced to it gradually, is regarded as one of the greatest aids to recovery.

The park commissioner of Chicago reports that monkeys which come from warm climates, and which were always supposed to require "comfortable quarters" are found to live longer and in more perfect health when kept in unwarmed, well-ventilated quarters, in fact, the only monkeys to bear young in Lincoln Park, Chicago, were those which were kept in fresh air.

This is the principle which the advocates of out-of-doors feeding work upon. To those who have not witnessed the contentment and thrift of cattle so kept, their condition is almost incredible. We are all so wedded to the idea of making stock comfortable in order to bring it through the winter, and have got such false ideas into our heads that outdoor feeding appears as "Rusticus" says, "absolute cruelty to animals." Mr. Grayston and other advocates of outdoor feeding are constantly met with objections to the practice, on account of the apparent cruelty it involves, and the prospect of disagreeable work in connection

with the feeding; as for instance one of the questions asked Mr. Grayston at Brandon was: "How do you manage to feed when the troughs are buried in snow?"

To feed cattle out of doors it is not imperative that they should be kept in a bluff of scrub. It is a mere circumstance that the shelter most convenient and most economical for the cattlemen about Newdale is scrub. In the cattle-feeding districts of the States they use sheds, and very frequently pave the yards where the cattle run. Cheap sheds would answer the purpose quite well in Manitoba, although they would not serve to break the wind as well as a thick bluff in a ravine does. Perhaps the very best arrangement would be a shed surrounded by a cleared yard and with a thick windbreak on the outer sides. Such a plan would make it more easy to utilize the manure on the land. The plan followed by the Newdale feeders does not admit of getting the manure to the land, but it so happens that those feeders do not require manure on their land, and when the time comes that they do, we have no hesitancy in predicting that they will find a method of handling cattle that will leave the manure easily available.

To just what extent the prevailing prices for cattle are dependent upon the supply of well finished steers is difficult to say. Certain it is, present prices are not calculated to increase production, but we are not so sure that increased production would not improve prices, though the trial might involve some expense. Every one is familiar with the fact that a business enterprise, whether it be a corner grocery or a transcontinental railway, creates out of existing conditions new business, makes trade for itself where before no trade, but only possibilities, existed. Something of the same may be in store for the cattle trade. Large supplies might induce more inquiry and more eagerness on the part of dealers to handle a larger proportion of the trade. We cannot get away from the fact, that one of the first essentials to the maintaining of an active market, is plenty of stuff to be bought and sold. This, however, we do not offer as the sole solution of the cattle market problem, but only as the producers contribution to the solution.

#### The Public Ownership Idea.

The purchase of the Bell Telephone interests in Alberta, by the the Provincial Government illustrates the growth of public opinion, in favor of Government ownership, of utilities, which are essentially monopolies. There are several such institutions in every province or State that has attained to a condition of organization. That these utilities are in operation, is because certain men who have laid upon them the responsibility of investing money judiciously, have decided upon such and such utilities as being capable of returning a revenue, or interest upon the capital invested in them. And in some case the increment demanded by capital invested, is no trifling amount. Corporations, as the owners of most public utilities are called, rarely lose money. They seldom embark upon an enterprise, where the returns are doubtful. Corporations invariably make money, especially where the payment for the use of a utility comes in small amounts, from the general public. This is the reason the public ownership idea has grown. The public does not care to see itself contributing to the private funds of certain individuals, when it is in a position to own the service itself, and turn the profit, from its operation into the public's own account. Few of us care to pay rent, when we are in a position to buy our own farms, and the public considers itself a good enough risk for its own money.



## HORSE

### The Stallion During the Breeding Season.

Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., writing in a recent issue of the *Nebraska Farmer*, offers the following seasonable advice on the feeding and care of draft stallion during the breeding season:

"A good deal of latitude may be allowed the stallion in the matter of feeding, but it is safe to say that good bright, clean oats and hay—the latter as free as possible from dust—and a bran mash once or twice a week is a ration difficult to improve upon. Fresh grass is always relished.

"Opinions vary as to the advisability of feeding flaxseed, or other nutritive laxatives during the season. The groom is really in the best position to judge in regard to this matter, and should be allowed a free hand to a great extent. He should also be entrusted with the amount of grain that is best to feed. Horses vary much in their capacity and requirements, the same as individuals. For this reason it is impossible to state what quantity of grain should be fed to any one horse—any groom with ordinary judgment can readily determine this after a little experience.

"To sum up the requirements necessary for the care of draft stallions during the breeding season, I would enumerate the following: Judicious feeding, regular but tiring exercise, thorough daily grooming, close observance of the digestive organs, and correction of any irregularities, especially as regards purgation or constipation, absolute cleanliness, moderation in number of mares bred in any one day. By attending faithfully to these matters, good results should follow."

### The Cause and Treatment of Joint Ill in Foal.

Many writers on veterinary science have advanced many theories re the cause and nature of this disease, but all admit that it is very difficult to treat, and, in fact, not curable unless intelligently treated during the very early stages. Some have claimed that it was due to some undetermined condition or alteration of the mare's milk: some that it was due to cold; some to dampness; some to the nature of the mare's food; some claimed that it was congenital, being contracted in an undetermined manner during foetal life; some that it was due to the failure of the foal to get the first milk of the dam (called colostrum). In fact, each writer had known opinions on the subject, but none could advance satisfactory proofs to establish their correctness. These opinions and theories have all been discarded in the light of modern veterinary knowledge. That the disease is due to a germ has been proven beyond all doubts. A bacteriologist can find and isolate the specific germ in the exudate caused by the disease in all cases. Hence, preventive treatment consists in preventing the entrance of the germ into the circulation of the foal. The germ has an affinity for the joints, reaches them in the blood, lodges there, multiplies in numbers and causes the irritation, swelling and soreness noticed, hence the name "joint ill." The germ is generally supposed to gain entrance through the navel, hence the name "navel ill." While as we say, the point of entrance is generally supposed to be the navel, some writers (while they admit the germ as the cause of the disease) claim that it gains entrance during foetal life, and hence that the disease is congenital. This view is not supported by evidence, and is held by few. I might just here state that the disease is not by any means directly connected with that condition in which there is an escape of urine from the navel, known as "pervious urachus." During foetal life there is a small quantity of urine secreted, and this does not leave the bladder by the same channel as it does after birth, but by a foetal tube, called "the urachus," which connects with the lower portion of the bladder, passes towards the navel opening through it, and expands to form one of the foetal membranes, called "the allantoid," which is practically a sack surrounding the greater part of the foetus, and contains, besides the urine that has been voided, a small quantity of fluid secreted by the cells of the membrane. Upon birth the functions of the urachus have been completed, and it should, and usually does, become obliterated, but in some cases it continues to exist, when a portion of the urine will continue to pass through it and escape through the navel opening. While in some cases this condition exists in the same patient as joint ill, it is not necessarily so, and either condition frequently exists without the other. Pervious urachus can usually be successfully treated if not complicated with joint ill, while joint ill, with or without complications, can seldom be treated with success.

The germ that causes joint ill exists in the soil, in dust, on stable floors, etc., and possibly on the hair of pregnant mares that are stabled or grazed where it abounds. In some seasons the prevalence of the disease is much greater than in others, and in some localities it is much more frequently seen than in others. Owing to these facts we must acknowledge that certain climatic conditions and certain geograph-

ical conditions favor its presence, but just what those conditions are has not been determined. The symptoms of the disease are apparently soon manifested after the germ gains the circulation. The occasional very early appearance of the symptoms has led to the idea that the disease is congenital. It is possible that the foal may contract the disease during birth, by the germs that may be adherent to the external genital organs of the dam gaining entrance to the navel opening during delivery, but it is highly probable that at all events a very large percentage of the cases have been contracted after the foals have come in contact with the stable floor or ground. We will not take up much space in describing symptoms but it may be useful to briefly note the symptoms and cause of the disease. From a few hours to a few days after birth the foal is noticed somewhat dull and sore or stiff on one or more limbs. An examination will reveal a swelling of one or more joints, and it is often thought that the dam has trodden on it. The swelling increases, and the foal becomes weaker and less able to move, and lies most of the time. If helped to its feet it is lame and sore but will probably nurse fairly well; but as the symptoms increase in intensity the general debility increases, and the tendency to take nourishment diminishes. The swellings increase and become puffy around the joints. If opened or they burst a muddy-colored liquid escapes. In some cases the articular cartilages on the bones become destroyed, when the bones of the joints can be heard grating against each other. The patient will live a variable length of time, this largely depending upon the care and attention it receives.

it has healed and become dry which is usually about the second or third day. When these precautions are taken there will seldom be a case of joint ill, but it may occur even under the most careful treatment, and we are not justified in saying that the theory and practice are at fault, because they occasionally fail in prevention.

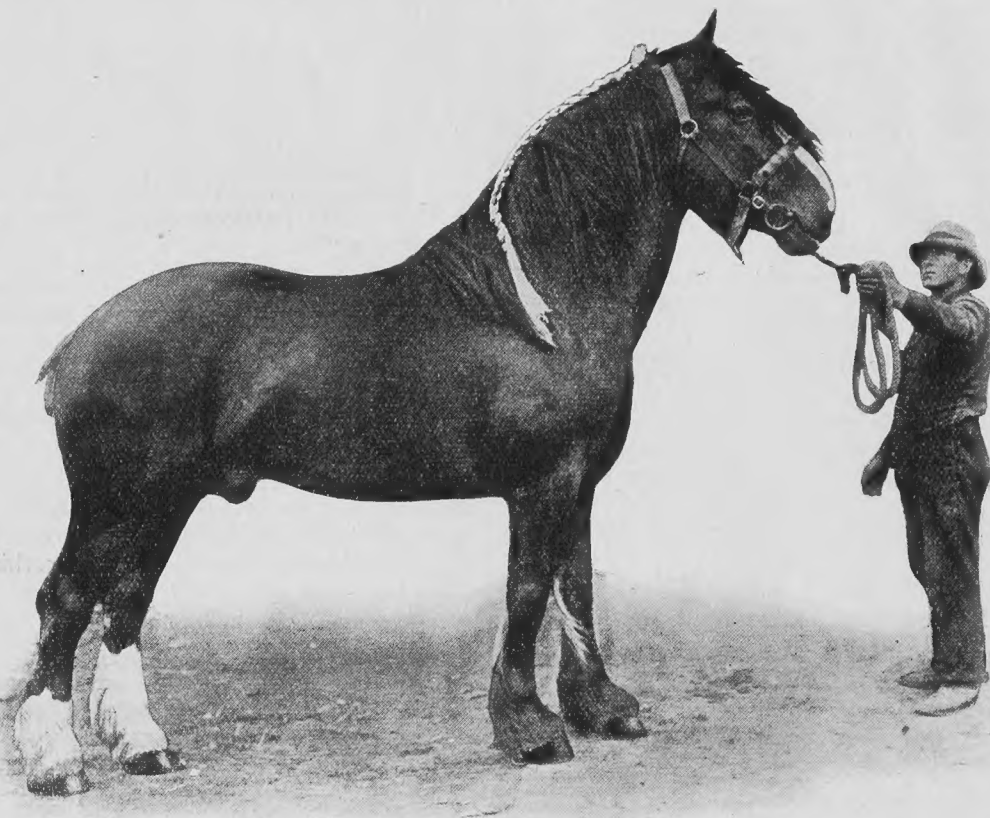
**CURATIVE TREATMENT.**—At the very earliest symptoms soothing treatment should be applied locally, such as long continued bathing with hot water, followed by rubbing with camphorated liniment. The more bathing the better. The foal should be given five to ten grains (according to size and breed) of iodide of potassium four times daily in a little of the mother's milk, and should be helped up and helped to nurse at least every hour, unless it is able to rise and help itself. The mare should be well fed on milk-producing food, as bran, crushed oats, grass, if in season, or good hay and a few raw roots, and should be given 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily. Such treatment may effect a cure by arresting the ravages of the germ and destroying those present. If the disease reaches that stage where the articular cartilage has sloughed, it is better to destroy the patient, as even though nursing may preserve life, it will always be a cripple.

"WHIP."

### Now for Weight.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Looking over the show of Clydesdale horses at Regina, was quite a lesson to breeders. No doubt it was a splendid exhibition of Clydesdales of fine quality



BLAIRMORE, (IMP.) OWNED BY THE BURROWS HORSE SYNDICATE.  
First at Wapella and Whitewood Fairs in 1907.

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES THE CHIEF HOPE.

Now, if we admit the theory advanced, it can plainly be seen that prevention consists in keeping the germ out of the system. This can be done, (where the germ exists) only by cleanliness and antiseptic measures. Where a mare is to foal in the stable the stall should be thoroughly and regularly cleaned out, and it is good practice to scatter slacked lime over the floor every day. It is also good practice to wash the external genitals and the hind quarters occasionally with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, Zenoleum or phenyle; though this precaution is seldom taken, as if we keep the stall clean the mare is very likely to be free from contagion. When a mare is to foal on grass, of course we cannot observe the precautions mentioned. The germ is not likely to exist on the grass, but may be in the sand or clay of places void of grass, or in damp places. The most essential preventive measures that should be observed in all cases is local attention to the navel as soon as possible after birth, and several times daily until the navel dries up. Cases of persistent urachus favor the disease, as it prevents the healing and drying of the opening. One should have a bottle of some good antiseptic and germicide on hand when a mare is about to foal. This may be a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, or a ten-per-cent. solution of creolin, Zenoleum, phenyle, or other wal-tar product, or a solution of corrosive sublimate. I prefer the latter, of the strength of 30 grains to a pint of water. The navel should be dressed with the antiseptic as soon as

but one great defect which seems to be overlooked by all here, is size and weight. What is the use of small undersized Clydesdale horses for heavy draft purposes? Scotch breeders today admit that they have gone to extremes on quality, and are now all trying to get back to the heavy draft horse, which has become scarce, and higher in value than ever. A Clyde gelding today over a ton is hard to get in Scotland, and command's a higher price than ever. Thirty years ago it was common to find stallions twenty-seven hundred lbs, and geldings twenty-three hundred lbs. Some of the stallions at Regina were very small, and not a single horse weighed over a ton.

The Breeders of horses here, should not forget if we are going to have success in raising heavy draft horses we must have weight with quality. Some of the most noted breeders in Scotland laugh at the long pastern. A horse to pull a heavy load should not have too long a pastern or it will be a source of weakness.

REGINA.

### Raising Army Horses.

The British War Office, it is stated, has under consideration at the present time a scheme for the encouragement of the breeding of army horses. Just what the details of the scheme are have not been disclosed, but the fact that Great Britain requires to give encouragement to the breeding of horses for war purposes denotes a deficiency in the national horse supply as it does also a grave feature of the British military situation. During the present year it is expected that thirty thousand cavalry horses will be



required and with the birth rate of British horses annually decreasing the question arises, where is the country to get its horse supply either for purposes of industry or war? In any scheme for encouraging horse breeding which the British war office may have in view, they should be kept in mind of the possibilities of a Canadian source of supply.

With the average horse breeder there is some haziness as to the type of horse best suited to cavalry purposes. During the South African war the British Government purchased quite freely in this country for remount and regular cavalry requirements, and the horses from this continent made such records for themselves for strength and endurance that the British War Office drew a large portion of its "trooper" supply from Canada and the United States during the progress of the war. Most of these horses were range bred and not of the best type and conformation. They were not horses that had been produced for any particular purpose and as cavalry mounts were not the equal of the horses ordinarily seen at militia reviews in this country or in the regular cavalry of the American army. Very few of these horses would grade better than common or medium in comparison with specially selected stock.

The kind of horse required for cavalry purposes, is a sound well bred, superior kind of an animal of some quality. He should be gentle, thoroughly saddle broken, with a light elastic mouth, free and prompt at the walk, trot or gallop and without vicious habits. Any hard color is permissible. The age is from four to eight years, the weight 950 to 1100 pounds depending on the height which should be from 15 to 15-3 hands.

### Give Us Evidence.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice a letter in your issue of the 18th from Mr. Graham desiring proof of alien blood in the breeding of Clydesdales. Well, I am not astonished that he fails to find any evidence of the alien blood in the Scotch draft horse, as the Clydesdale Stud Book does not contain this information and the fanciers of the breed do not proclaim it from the house tops. But having lived thirty years on the borders of Scotland and having passed scores of horses through my hands during this period I am in a position to know a little of the earlier days of the stud book of this particular breed of horses down to the present day, and I feel sure when I say there is not a breed with a more doubtful ancestry in the British Isles to-day than the so called Clydesdale. The chief corner stone of the breed, Prince of Wales, had for his two grand dams two grey English mares; so his breeder, Mr. Fleming, proved in his letter to the North British Agriculturist in answer to an explanation put forward by Mr. MacNeilage in a lecture delivered in Scotland. And from seeing this noted sire, his very appearance gave the proof of his having English blood in his veins; then seeing you cannot find a Clydesdale of to-day without the Prince of Wales blood in them does the breed not contain alien blood?

Then what about the breeding of such horses as Prince Lawrence, Languhar, Castlereagh, Prince of Clay, Mains of Airies, Prince of Avondale, Pearl of Avondale, Money Coin, besides many others too numerous to mention and as these horses all either won the Glasgow premium or the Highland Society they were of the highest merit. Then there is the champion Clydesdale mare, Sumay, by Prince of Avondale who was from a pure Shire mare; and by Prince of Wales: yet we find the produce of Sumay in the stud book and her brothers by the same sire barred. But I had forgotten they made a back door entry into the book to admit this alien blood to keep up the size of the Clydesdale. If a mare won the Highland Society her produce became eligible for the book. What line of breeding would Mr. Graham call this Shire or Clyde? There are scores of other instances I could mention had I the space at my disposal. Just a word to Mr. Bradshaw, if he or any other critic will give me one instance where there is a Shire horse registered in the English Shire Horse Stud Book without the full amount of registered blood I am willing to give fifty dollars to any charitable institution in Canada approved of by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

T. R. ALBERTA.

[This question of the blood lines of the horses that have been the cornerstones, so to speak, of the Clydesdale breed has often been threshed out, and even admitting there is a lot of Shire or English draft horse blood in Clydesdales that does not seem to detract any from the usefulness of the Clydesdale. Nor in fact does it seem to impair to any serious degree the prepotency of the breed. Very short pedigrees, of course, are

not desirable in any breed but it seems to us that by judiciously admitting fresh blood into the breed the guardians of Clydesdale destiny have added strength rather than weakness to these horses. We never quite approved of the policy of closing record books against the admission of new blood, and of two extremes that of admitting short pedigreed stuff is probably less injurious to a breed than the demanding of such a long lineage that few animals gain admission to registration. So far we have failed to see why the fact of the breeding of the early Clydesdales being well-known should be considered a detriment to the breed as it is at present, or why the mixture of the blood of horses of identical type in England and Scotland should not produce as good or better horses as the continual line breeding of the English or Scotch horses alone. Ed.]

### Mr. Bradshaw's Evidence.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of March 18th a short article appears, signed by Mr. Graham, and headed "Give us evidence, Mr. Bradshaw."

Mr. Graham thinks that my little story about distinguishing Clydes and Shires apart, by their shoes, is a hard hit on myself! Well! First of all I only told the story as it was told to me, and secondly I intended it merely as a joke! Didn't someone say, that to get a joke into an Englishman's head, a surgical operation was necessary or was it a Scotchman's?

I thought in my last letter I made it quite clear that I made no pretensions to being able to tell the breeds apart, I did not think it necessary to say, that I was no expert.

Taking Mr. Graham's premises as correct, i. e. "that a man who cannot tell the breeds apart, cannot be an authority on either breed" I claim that the converse is equally true, that unless you happen to be an "authority" you won't see any difference.

However, this is not what Mr. Graham asks for, he sets me a "poser," which being interpreted means, that it is up to me to explain what I meant, when I said "that both breeds were full of one another's blood."

This I will now do, but I am sorry to say, my favorite authority on horse history, "Youatt," is not to hand, "a petticoat Government" having snatched me from the ranch this winter, when my old friend in need, was left behind) so I am unable to give dates.

By a reference to Youatt, Mr. Graham will see, that at one and the same time, both the English and the Scotch mares were improved, by the blood of Imported Norman or Flemish stallion, (it doesn't matter which, so far as the argument goes). In the case of the English, it was done to infuse more life and action, into what Youatt refers to as the English Black Cart horses. In the case of the Scotch mares to bring more weight.

Then, again, we come to the late Mr. Dreive's importations, from Scotland into England, and vice versa.

Then, what about Prince of Wales? Is it not true, that there was some little Shire blood in that King of Clydes? and from him into most of the well bred Clydes of the present day?

To sum up, I claim first, that both these breeds claim the same improving ancestry, on the sires side, just as thoroughbreds and standard-breds both claim the Arab as a common ancestor.

Second, I claim that dealers and others exported and imported mares and stallions freely and that these were used for breeding, up to the time the breeds started studbooks.

Thirdly, I claim, that one of the foremost Clydesdale stallions of his day, and that a comparatively late day, had Shire, or English cart horse blood in his veins.

But the strongest evidence of all, is the evidence of our senses! How does it come that the two breeds look so much alike, if they do not contain common blood, and lots of it?

Mr. Graham, winds up by saying, that he "is open to conviction". Well, that's good! Only I hope he is not like that countryman of his, who made the same remark, but added that, "Devil the man can do it."

G. H. BRADSHAW.

\* \* \*

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, purchased a fine team of Clydesdale geldings last week at the Smith & Richardson sale, paying a thousand dollars for the pair.

## STOCK

Comment, Criticism, and Enquiry Invited.

Vol. XXIV of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book has just been issued. It contains pedigree records numbering in bulls from 65,530 to 70,480, and in cows from 76,763 to 82,207, with statements showing membership, registrations, etc. Also lists of the prize winners at the various exhibitions to which the Shorthorn Breeder's Association contributed prize money, giving the name and address of the exhibitor and judge; the name, age, and class of the winning animal. The Association contributed in all in 1907, \$4,715, in the way of grants to exhibition prize lists. Only sixty-eight animals were imported during the year, the smallest number in one year since 1898.

\* \* \*

American farmers in the hog States are showing a disposition to get out of the swine business because hog prices for some time have averaged rather low and feed prices somewhat high. This inclination is manifested in the proportion of brood sows now being marketed. A pretty fair indication that farmers are getting out of the business and also that hogs are not likely to remain low very long.

### Size of Piggery.

What is the size of the piggery illustrated in your issue of March 4th, page 331? How are those swing gates fastened over the troughs? Is cement the best material for troughs? Which is the better root for winter feeding, mangels or sweets?

We have had considerable discussion in different kinds of hog pens and I would like your opinion as I am into hogs to quite an extent?

Sask.

D. S. I.

Ans.—We haven't got the exact dimensions but should say it is about twenty four to thirty feet in width and about one hundred feet in length. The pens are about ten feet square and the passage about six feet in width. The gates above swing by having their top bars inserted into the posts and are fastened by a catch at the bottom of the gate.

Concrete is coming into quite general use for troughs and gives the best of satisfaction but if one prefers a lighter movable trough he should get a steel one. Mangels or sugar beets are a good deal better for hog feeding than are sweets but a good deal depends upon how easily the crop is grown.

When one bears in mind that plenty of sunlight is the greatest aid to raising young pigs, and the absence of it one of the greatest injuries it is easy to understand what style of pen is to be most highly recommended.

### The Cattle Question.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For some considerable time the agricultural press and a good number of the lecturers and professors, who speak at public meetings on agricultural subjects, have been telling the farmers of this country that their farms were wearing out; they were selling what should be consumed on these farms, to be short, keep cattle and hogs. We are all deeply interested in this question of soil fertility, and have been waiting for some of these men who do the thinking for the farmers, to get up and give us a practical solution of the question. In this country we must have more than soil fertility, we must have a living. As I said before a great deal has been said and written in a general way, but nothing very definite, the whole profit seemed to be the manure that was to produce more wheat or, if you like, oats and barley to produce more manure and so on; only that and nothing more. In reading up the account of the winter fair at Brandon we come to live stock discussions, and we naturally think here we will surely find something that may be, if not practicable at least feasible, we come to Mr. Grayston the only man who has the nerve to give us a few figures on the cattle business. Let us see what he says: He bought his cattle at three cents ("he paid a good price as prices go in the fall, and as the breeder of these cattle did not speak, we have only to imagine whether there was any profit in it for him even at 3 cents.") He bought his cattle at 3 cents averaging 1100 to 1300 lbs, and he bought them "fat"; they averaged him \$36.00 per head, he fed them 1650 lbs. bran at 80 cts. or \$13.20 for feed. They gained 175 lbs., they did pretty well. Or he sold 1375 lbs. at 4 1/2 cents or a difference of \$9.24 per head, out of which Mr. Grayston fed them hay or straw, one thing is certain, he fed them more than the bran he credits to them.



Now, how does that look on the face of it, and only scrub for shelter. This must be a model way for we find another speaker recommending the scrub. Although these may be practical men, the writer's opinion is that there should be a law in Manitoba compelling a man to keep his cattle in a good stable, or if he does not, have him taken up for cruelty to animals, for if you can imagine anything that would put a man that really had any heart, out of the cattle business is to go out in a cold morning after a snow storm and see his cattle all huddled up in the scrub too cold to come for feed, praying as it were for the sun to get up.

Another speaker tells us to be successful we need to know a thing or two more than we need to know to grow wheat; among other things have cattle fit for market at the right time "as he seemed to be paying the way for the gentleman I have already referred to, who must have had his cattle ready at the right time as he got the top price, he sold them just before the halt, the "maimed and blind" got their bones covered enough to dump on the Winnipeg Market," he might have gone on and showed us where the profit is as he must have some authority for the statement, "some farmers are making money feeding cattle." Again Mr. Anderson, who must be badly out of touch with conditions in the West at the present time, to judge by his remarks says to finish up, "If farmers would think more and work less they would be a great deal better off." Let it go at that. The farmer thinks it takes the scrub to make scrubs, no matter how they are bred or fed. And the men who advocate feeding cattle in Manitoba on bran in the scrub to produce first-class beef at a profit can't tax their brains much whether they work or not. The Manitoba farmer has the brains as well as the brawn, and can produce the goods just as soon as the price is satisfactory. In the meantime he wants a little more than his health, he wants the manure to make the grass grow on his fields and he is just figuring out how he is going to get it without hunting it up through the scrub.

Man.

RUSTICUS."

[Perhaps we should have gone more into the detail of the feeding of cattle as carried on by the Newdale farmers, and as explained at the Brandon meeting, but we have published that information several times before. We might just say, however, that bran is not the only concentrated food used; no man who would attempt to feed cattle on bran and straw or hay, would be recognized as a feeder, and the Newdale feeders are recognized as feeders. Different kinds of mill feeds and grains are used depending upon the price and this year bran happens to be one of the cheapest, hence it is most largely used, our comments upon shelter and markets appear on the editorial page though we do not profess them to be final. We can all learn more about the stock raising problems. Ed.]

### Tuberculosis.

At frequent intervals scares develop and sweep cyclone-like across the continent. Last fall we had our financial panic. Nearly coincident with it a great tidal wave of moral reform developed in the South and swept right up to the borders of the Dominion. It was the local option movement. Now we are facing a small panic that may become quite as sensational and far reaching as these other two. This time the scare is in connection with our milk and meat supply.

It will be remembered that a month or so ago the Veterinary Association of Manitoba in convention in Winnipeg passed a strong resolution in condemnation of the manner in which the milk and meat supplied this and other Western cities is produced and sold.

It was pointed out that the inspection of dairies and the testing for tuberculosis of the cows that produce milk for the city trade was not vigorously carried out that, a good proportion of the meats sold during the winter season might be from tuberculous animals and no one would be aware of it.

It is an open question among scientists qualified to discuss such things, as to whether or not the organism that produces tuberculosis in the lower animals will produce the same disease in man. We believe it is on record that the lower animals of the different species will contract the disease one from another, but no experiments are possible to ascertain if the disease is transmissible from these lower species to man, and no cases seem to be recorded that are accepted by all authorities as authentic instances of such transmission actually occurring. While this uncertainty exists and really definite information is not available it would seem wisdom on the part of the ordinary individual, while scientists of the transmission school are at issue with the exponents of the non-transmission theory, to protect himself and family by every means possible and insist that the cows that supply his cream jug shall be perfectly free from any trace of the malady

which is the death of more of the human race year by year than any other known disease.

Anything in the way of a scare or panic is welcome that would induce a more rigorous inspection of the animals that supply us with meat and milk, not alone the cows that supply the city milk trade, but dairy cattle in the country generally, and not alone inspection of the live stock that supply the interprovincial or export meat trade, but all animals slaughtered for human consumption, so long as the restrictions did not bear too heavily upon the producing community, or exempt some and unnecessarily affect others. To an extent the new pure food law is lacking in this respect.

It is not in this province alone nor in the west, that agitation for more rigorous measures for the control of this disease, exists. It is being carried on to a large extent in the East and in the United States. One thing however about the whole matter is strikingly peculiar. Men will confess that they know not whether tuberculosis is transmissible from the lower animals to themselves. They know, however, that it is contagious in the human species. Yet whenever a scare or panic develops and the people in anger or fear demand that action be taken to control or stamp out the plague, it is to the cows and hogs we devote the greatest measure of attention, testing, isolating and destroying, while members of the human race, in the last stages of the disease are abroad, scattering infection undisturbed among their fellows. We need further and more vigorous action for the control of tuberculosis. We should stamp it from our live stock to as great an extent as possible, whether or not its presence there is a menace to humanity. But more important than all, humanity should be protected from itself and the people brought to realize that their greatest danger lies in affected individuals who now almost without restraint, scatter the germs of infection everywhere.

## FARM

### The Use of the Disk Harrow.

There is no work to which the disk harrow is specially adapted. It is a general purpose tool for cultivating the soil, useful in the spring when the land is being prepared for seed, indispensable in handling the summer fallow later in the season, after harvest sometimes taking the place of the plow.

In the preparation of the seed bed the disk has two functions to perform. First, the soil is required to be put into the best possible mechanical condition for receiving the seed, and second, this condition should be brought about in such a way and at such a time that the greater portion of the moisture which tell on the land during the winter will be retained and held for the use of the crop. To accomplish this last purpose best the disks should be put onto the land as early in the spring as possible, should be used first as soon as the soil is dry enough not to stick to the blades. A mulch is thus formed over the water supply in the soil before much of it can evaporate, and the maximum amount of the moisture of the winter's snow is conserved, a factor of considerable importance to the grain farmer of the Central and Southwest portions of the prairie Provinces.

In the proper use of the disk harrow the land is gone over twice, the disk being lapped half. Lapping is better than cross disking which some farmers practice, and is the most effective means of getting the soil into that thoroughly pulverized and loose surface condition so essential in moisture retention. Cross disking defeats the very purpose it is intended to fulfil. Crossing leaves the surface in an uneven condition, and increases the soil surface exposed. The result is that evaporation is increased and the soil moisture as rapidly dissipated as it would be had no cultivation been undertaken at all. Lapping each half over and giving the soil two full strokes has an entirely different effect. In the first place it levels down the ridge which all disks form whether they throw the soil inward or outward; second it pulverizes the soil more thoroughly than could be done by cross disking, and in addition leaves the surface smooth and level and less liable to be drained of its moisture. A soil mulch made by a disk harrow when properly employed is the most effective moisture retainer possible to obtain.

### Persevering with Clover.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have grown clover in England with success over a long period; to grow it in Manitoba is difficult. You may sow it in good time in the spring, say the first week in May and have a splendid plant in the autumn, but it is the following spring thaws and frosts which do the mischief. If it comes a thaw and takes out the frost four or five inches and this is

followed again by sharp frosts as is often the case, leaving a small space of soil not frozen between the top and bottom frost, the top frost which has firm hold of the body of the plant, lifts and breaks the top root which descends into the soil for moisture like a minute carrot right off at the bottom frost, and when top frost is gone you can take the plants out like taking a whip out of a socket. Plants will be alright when the first thaw comes in spring especially if they have been covered with snow, and the roots will be all right.

I have found it just the same with Sanfoin and Lucerne. I consider this is the greatest enemy we have to contend with. How are we to get over this difficulty? I hope by experience and experiment as my trials henceforth will be on a small scale.

On the Cotswold Hills, England, which are practically a high table land they plant a mixture of clover and Italian Rye Grass. If too much rye grass is put on it crowds the clover out. On the clays which predominate in the Mother Country we avoid grasses as there is great difficulty in getting rid of them. Sow in spring with oats or barley. I seldom loose a crop by this lifting, but I have known them lost by it.

I am going to try another experiment this year. We have a piece of timothy sowed last spring with wheat. This young timothy is not advanced and strong enough rooted to stay the lifting if clover had been sown with it last spring. The soil is just in the same state as a bare wheat stubble would be, loose. Timothy is not thick, so much the better. I think of sowing a small patch this spring with clover. Timothy will be mown for hay, and horses, machine and wagons, etc., going over it will tend to consolidate the soil. When it is grown again a few horses and cattle will be turned on. This tramping, and the roots of the timothy will tend to tie the surface soil together. and I think may stay the lifting the following spring.

It may be easily understood that served like this, when an early thaw comes in the spring, it would not thaw out an inch, when a wheat stubble would thaw out four, five or six inches.

Now as to the value of clover hay. If mixed with grass seeds it is much better feed for working horses. All clover does not do for them. It is used mostly for feeding or fattening sheep in England. Some may say what is good for a sheep is good for a horse. Right, under some conditions. But remember you feed it to sheep to fatten them, they eat and lie down. You feed a horse and take him straight to hard work, and he wants his bellows alright. Give him too much clover hay and you'll have bellows to mend. Catch a fox hunter across country or a man keeping race horses in England giving their horses clover hay. You would put him down as Charles Dickens put the law down in one of his characters when he said, "The Law's an Ass." Like the prophet of old I've shown mine opinion. May it succeed with all who try it, then I shall hope to be able to say to them and with them "We've fought and conquered."

Holland, Man.

JOHN C. WALKER.

### Re Formalin Treatment for Smut.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the issue of March 11th, Superintendent Murray, of Bandon Experimental Farm, advises using one pound of Formalin to thirty-two gallons water on twenty-eight bushels of oats or barley. In the issue of March 18th, it is advised to pile the grain up in a conical heap and cover with some material like sacking or blankets to keep in the fumes of the Formalin. Now, Sir, what little experience I have had with this solution I find that to get the most out of your Formalin you need to spread your pile of grain after it has been thoroughly mixed. When it is spread out about ten to twelve inches deep the water hasn't the same chance to drain away from it as it certainly will where it is in a higher pile.

I think it would be money well spent were every farmer in this country to take a sample of his seed grain, say one-tenth of a bushel and treat it on the same basis as for the general crop and then try the germination test.

In that manner he knows what the vitality of his respective seed is and knows to a nearer per cent. what stand to expect with average conditions.

C. E. CRAIG.

Lacombe Experimental Farm.

[In connection with the treatment of seed grain to prevent smut we are just in receipt of the 1907 report of the Ontario Agricultural College, and with reference to the treatment of grain for smut on page 180 thereof, it concludes;—"The results of all the experiments, however, show that the greatest yield of winter wheat and the greatest yield of oats per acre, was produced from immersing seed in a solution of Formaldehyde.—This treatment was easily applied, comparatively cheap, effectual in killing the smut pores and also effectual in producing the largest average yield of both wheat and oats per acre of all the treatments used." Ed.]

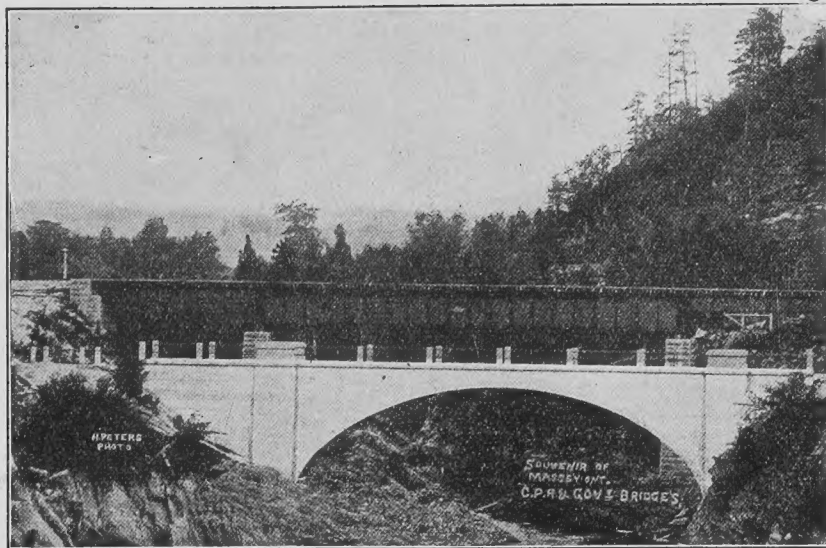


# Cement-Concrete in Building: its Nature and Uses

Cement-concrete--what is it, how is it made, and how is it used? Another name for artificial rock or stone, the use of concrete has wrought one of the greatest revolutions of the past twenty-five years. Artificial stone has stood the test of twenty centuries, but modern cement-concrete is of comparatively recent use. It is inexpensive, because water and gravel are cheap, skilled labor is not required, and competition has brought down the price of cement. As wood became scarce and dear, builders began to appreciate the durability, economy, sanitary advantages and utility of the new substitute. Its use has created one of the greatest industries of modern times in Canada and the United States--the manufacture of cement, and latterly of concrete-making machinery. The uses to which it has been put include the construction of walls, floors, walks, pavements, culverts, bridges, building blocks, tiles, steps, posts, tanks, troughs, siloes, chimney caps, etc.

## CONCRETE MATERIALS AND PROCESS.

By concrete is meant a mass hardened or grown together. If we rightly comprehend the nature of the process, we can better understand the kind of materials to be used, and the way to combine them. In the process of making concrete, three materials enter: cement, the "aggregate" (sand, gravel, or broken-stone), and water. A cement-concrete mass hardens in three ways: First, to some extent by drying out, or evaporation; second, by absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and hardening, as carbonate of lime (limestone); and third, the sand, the silicate of alumina in the cement and the water form the silicate of lime and alumina, which is the principal product. In the chemical action and crystallization which take place, the favoring conditions are sufficient warmth and water, fineness of material, intimate mixing and time. As the crystals form, the particles of sand or gravel are caught and bound together, forming the artificial stone or rock. The strength of good concrete is shown by the fact that, in cutting through a wall six months or a year old, the stones embedded will break before the bond. Hence, the final strength depends upon the perfection of crystallization and the admixture or "aggregate." Therefore anything of a loamy or clayey nature, bits of wood, soft sandstone, slate, shale, etc., must be avoided. They break easily and the cement will not adhere. The sand or gravel can be tested by rubbing it between the hands. If it discolors them badly, it is not good. A handful of good material dropped in

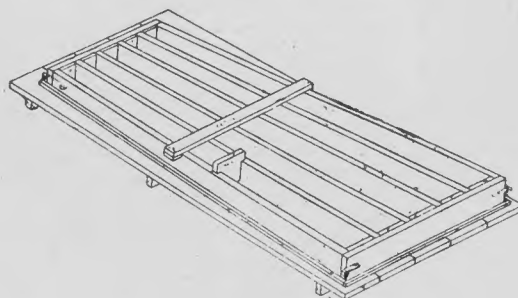


CONCRETE ARCH.

Said to be the longest Concrete Highway Bridge in Canada; span 94 feet; length over all, 154 feet.

## MIXING.

In mixing the materials, first spread the requisite number of measures of shovelfuls of gravel on the large, water-tight platform, and then throw on the proper proportion of cement. Mix dry thoroughly by turning over and over again with a shovel or hoe, until the whole shows a uniform color. The water is then added gradually in sufficient quantities to thoroughly wet the mass, working quickly with hoe or shovel as the water is poured or sprinkled on. For large jobs, machine mixers are in use. There must be enough water in the mass so that the process of crystallization will go on to completion, otherwise the wall or block, as the case may be, will prove spongy, and continue taking up moisture from the air or from the soil below, and, when cold weather comes, the alternate freezing and thawing will disintegrate or crumble the concrete. Dry, porous silo walls are, therefore, said to be the cause (through absorption of moisture) of dry, mouldy ensilage around the outside. If broken or cobble stones are to be added to the mixture, they should be well wetted first to remove dirt and provide them with moisture, or they may withdraw too much from the mixture. On the other hand the mixture should not be too sloppy, or it may be weakened and run into pockets when laid. Once mixed, the concrete should immediately be placed in the floor, wall or mould, and be well packed or rammed, which is most essential,



Mould for making Concrete Posts.

otherwise it will begin to "set" on the platform, and, when disturbed, will never harden so well again. Adding more water in the attempt to retemper or mix again will almost completely destroy it. Once laid, the wall or floor should not be disturbed until set hard. Cement-concrete work obviously should not be done in frosty weather, or in buildings where the frost can reach the mass before "setting." These general directions will apply to practically all classes of cement work.

## CONSTRUCTION OF WALLS.

For ordinary barn walls, one foot thick is sufficient, but less will do for lighter structures. The foundation should invariably be dug below the frost line and the footing or base a couple of inches wider than the wall it carries. Carry it down below soft spots, also, to avoid cracking in wall above. A mixture of one part Portland cement to twelve parts coarse gravel, with plenty of field stones bedded in and well tramped down, makes the foundation; and, for the wall above

ground, one part Portland cement to 10 of good sharp gravel. The more broken or fieldstone bedded in, the less cement will be required. Do not bed in stone large enough to run all the way through the wall or to show at the surface. If the site is wet, put tile drains around the outside. For the mould or curbing, good smooth, two-inch planks, with strong, upright, two-inch scantlings, well braced are used opposite each other, with strips nailed across top (See Fig 1). Enough planking should be provided to carry two courses all round the building, if small and the work is to be pushed; but if sufficiently large, so that by the time the end of the course is reached, the beginning will have set, then the wall can be laid truer with one set of planks than with one above another. Walls may be either plumb or battered.

## HOLLOW WALLS

As an improvement upon solid walls, to which objection is found on account of dampness, the solid monolith not affording sufficient insulation, hollow walls, tied with galvanized-iron strips, concrete piers, or bricks connecting the two faces (3 or 4 inches thick each), are advised. An American cement expert suggests core boxes, tapered to prevent them slipping down, and resting on round iron rods (greased), which may be withdrawn before the mass "sets," or tie straps. The cores are made in sections about two feet high. In another style the boxes are made

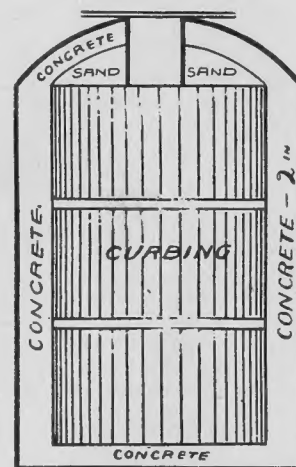


Fig. 3. Round Concrete Cistern.

collapsible, and run up full height of the wall, and, when finished, collapsed and lifted out. A simple plan for making a four inch air space in a foot wall, by using inch boards, strips 1x2 inches, was described in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE recently. The strips have rounded edges, and project above boards, so they can be turned and pulled out. The ends of the boards next solid portions (corners, windows and doors) are cut on the slope to let them out, and notches are cut on lower side for the ties. In many places, large hollow bricks or hollow cement blocks are superseding the solid wall, which is used merely for the base or foundation.

## STABLE FLOORS.

Loam or soft surface soil should be removed down to solid clay, and the firmer it is, the less foundation or first coat material will be required. In many cases, where there is a hard, yellow subsoil, the "finishing" coat of, say, two inches thick under animals and drive way, and even less in the feed passages, complete the floor. The ground should first be graded to suit the finished floor, say, according to Fig 2. The feed alley is cemented, and usually level, and there is a six inch drop to bottom of manger, which is about two feet wide. Then there is a two-inch drop to stall platform, which has a fall back to edge of manure drop of about 1 1/2 inches in 5 feet in case of cows, and 2 inches in case of horses or steers. The drop at manure

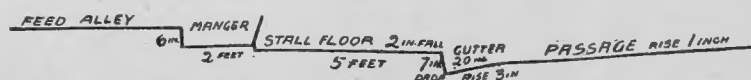


Fig. 2. Cow-stable Floor; end section.

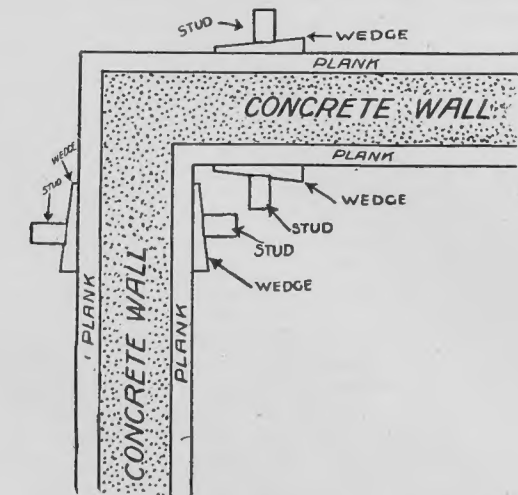


Fig. 1. Corner Concrete Wall, showing Planking and Supports.

a vessel of water will sink quickly to the bottom without discoloring the water or showing a layer of mud. Then, the sand should be coarse, because it makes a stronger concrete and takes less cement. The cement itself must be perfectly dry, smooth to the feel, and free from lumps. If stored, it should be in an absolutely dry place (never on the ground), otherwise it will take up moisture and solidify, losing strength.



gutter is 6 or 7 inches, the bottom of which slants up, say, 3 inches in 24 inches wide. From outer edge of gutter to wall, there is a rise of 1 or 2 inches in the passageway. This style of gutter keeps the manure water next the drop, and is easier to clean than when made like a square trough. If, because of soft ground, a bottom coat a few inches thick is deemed necessary, one part Portland cement to ten of good coarse gravel and cobblestones is sufficient. For the finishing coat of 1½ or 2 inches, one part Portland cement to five, if the gravel is of good sharp quality, will make a strong floor, mixed as already described, well packed down with heavy iron tamp, using plasterer's steel trowel if a smooth surface is wanted, but a wooden float or trowel for a rougher finish, which is now preferred for cattle. If a second or finishing coat is used, it should follow right after the first, so that they will knit together. Two inches of good concrete, one of cement to five of gravel, on a hard bottom, is sufficient for stall floor, and one and a half inches is plenty for feed alleys. Straightedges, spirit-levels, and lines are used in getting the proper grade. If any small stones are in the finishing coat, they should be tapped down out of sight, or the surface is liable to break up. From end to end of stable, the gutter bottom should be level, so that manure liquids will mix readily with solids and not run into an overflowing pool at the end. Don't make any holes or drains for the liquids to run away. They are worth their weight in gold, more or less. Some experts begin by laying the gutter bottom first, then the stall floor, next the driveway, and last the feed alley.

#### WALKS.

Walks, carriage steps, etc., out of doors, are laid on much the same plan as floors, except that it is advisable to have a foundation of coarse concrete, say, 1 cement to 12 gravel, with broken stones well tamped in, and the finishing coat 1 to 2. The finished surface should usually have a slight incline outwardly to let water run off, and the walk should be so graded up that water will not gather about the foundation, to heave the walk out of position.

#### CISTERNS AND TANKS.

Fig. 3 illustrates one plan of making a cement-concrete cistern, with conical-shaped cover and manhole. In making the excavation, allow for the plank curbing, and, say, two or three inches concrete wall. When the concrete is thoroughly rammed in up to top of curbing, then lay on a plank platform with hole in center a couple of feet across, and boxed up to above ground. A barrel will answer the same purpose. Then, on the platform, and around the hole, build a cone-shaped mound of fine, wet sand, and over this put on the layer of concrete so that the bottom edge will rest on the perpendicular wall of the cistern. (The tops of wells should be similarly protected). In about a week, the boxing and sand may be removed, and the bottom cemented. Plaster inside.

#### APPROACHES, CULVERTS AND BRIDGES.

Cement-concrete is rapidly displacing wood in the construction of culverts and bridges, the arched form giving great strength. Up to a couple of feet span, a flat top can be used alone, but over that, reinforcement with wire, rods or metal in other forms is advised. For small streams crossing roads, cement tile are very generally used, but for larger creeks, regular cement culverts are built in. For wide culverts or bridges, the work should be done by experts, according to proper specifications, in order to secure the proper strength necessary to carry traction engines and safeguard the municipalities. To provide a waterway at the farm gateway, a very simple method is to make a semicircular curbing of the necessary length and diameter, lay over, say five or six inches of cement-concrete, one part Portland cement to five of gravel, and, when set, knock out the end supports of board and pull out the narrow planks forming the curb. Cover the cement arch with clay, and you have a permanent job.

#### FENCE POSTS.

Various styles of cement-concrete fence posts have been made, tapering from a 6x6 in. or a 4x4-in. bottom up to a 3x3-in. top, reinforced with iron bars or wires. For fastening the fence wires, staples or loops of wire are bedded in on the side, and in some cases a strip of pine board, through which bolts (heads in) are passed into the post. The moulds are dressed pine, 1½ in. thick, made in sets of five or six. Good cement concrete, 1 to 5, and quite moist, is recommended. When taken from the moulds, they should be kept damp for a week or ten days, and not used for a month. Two estimates before us represent the cost at from 25 to 30 cents per post.

#### WATER TANKS.

For use either inside or out of doors, where they need to be so built and protected as to prevent bursting by frost, nothing equals tanks or troughs of concrete. They may be made round, square or oblong. For the walls, a minimum thickness of 4 ins. for a round 5x5 ft. tank, up to fifteen inches for a 15-ft. tank, is suggested, and the proportions of cement to gravel about 1 to 5, finishing with a coat of cement wash inside and out. Reinforcing with barbed wire or iron rods will add strength to the walls, and walls flaring out at the top are less liable to burst with frost than if plumb.

#### HOLLOW BUILDING BLOCKS.

Hollow cement blocks are rapidly displacing brick or cut stone for public buildings and structures for business purposes, and particularly as foundation walls for private residences, because of their solidity, handsome appearance, air space, and the ease with which they can be manufactured wherever coarse sand is available. They are made in great variety of sizes and styles, in machines, several of which have been advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. In all cases, full directions for use are given by the manufacturers. Good Portland cement and gravel, preferably from ¼ to ¾ inches in diameter, containing sufficient clear, sharp sand to fill all the voids, mixed with water, are the materials required. For the facing, fine material, one part cement to two of sand, is advised, and for the body of the block, one to about four is sometimes used, but the proportions vary with the quality of material. However, it is a great mistake to try to make a "cheap" block by stinting the cement. Thorough and accurate mixing are essential, a bottomless box, with handles on the end, being convenient for gravel, containing exactly enough for a bag of cement. It should be made sufficiently wet, to pack well in the hand, using as much water as possible without causing the material to stick to the moulds. The facing cannot be made as wet as the body of the block. Pack the material thoroughly in the mould, putting in small quantities at a time. When taken from the moulds, leave the blocks on the pallets for at least 24 hours. They must be kept out of the sun, where they will not dry out too quickly, or the hardening will not be perfect. When removed from the pallets and piled, they should be sprinkled and kept moist in the shade for, say, eight days, and be made a month before using. In laying blocks, it is recommended that the blocks and course below be kept wet by sprinkling, and the standard specifications for block manufacturers require good soft mortar, one-half cement mortar and one-half lime mortar, made of fine sand, spread evenly and buttered on the ends.

#### QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS.

Hundreds of enquiries have reached the FARMER'S ADVOCATE asking how much materials will be required for a given wall or floor. In the first place, a barrel of cement contains about four cubic feet. The experienced might suppose that one barrel cement, three barrels of gravel and six barrels of broken stone would make ten barrels of concrete, but it will not, for the gravel fills up the open spaces between the stones, and the cement fills in the still finer spaces between the particles of gravel, so that the quantity of concrete would not greatly exceed that of the original broken stone. A leading Portland-cement authority gives this rule for a medium mixture, suitable for foundation walls, building walls, arches, floors, sidewalks, sewers, etc.: 1:2½:5; that is, one barrel or four bags (about 4 cubic ft.) cement, to 2½ barrels (9½ cubic feet) loose sand, to 5 barrels (19 cubic ft.) broken stone or coarse gravel. In Canada, experience indicates that 1 barrel of Portland cement will approximately build 35 cubic feet of wall, mixed in the proportions of 1 of cement to 10 of gravel and stone. Divide the cubic contents of the proposed wall by 35, and you will have the number of barrels of cement required. A barrel of Portland cement will lay approximately 80 square feet of floor, three inches thick, in the proportions of 1 of cement to 5 of gravel, or 120 square feet 2 inches thick. Then, to get the number of barrels of cement required for a floor, divide the number of square feet by 80, or 120, as the case may be. The cubic contents of wall or floor, divided by 128, will give the total number of cords of concrete required.

We shall be pleased to receive from readers descriptions of plans which differ from those described in the foregoing, and which, by actual experience, they would consider commendable.

#### Some Fertilizers on Alberta Soils.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is admitted on every hand that the continuous mowing of wild hay is yearly decreasing the yield and apart from this, it is being realised that natural hay, liberally supplemented as it has to be by green feed, is not a profitable ration from a dairying point of view. As a consequence, attention is being increasingly directed towards the cultivation of field roots and grasses, and, as a natural sequence, the necessity for more scientific methods of farming—rotation of crops, manuring, fertilizing, etc.

In the fall of 1906 I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Emslie, of the Potash Syndicate, and who is, I understand, a practical agriculturist of acknowledged standing. While we both were equally satisfied as to the profitable results of fertilizers on older or semi-exhausted soils, we were both equally inclined to be rather dubious as to their beneficially useful in anything like the same ratio on the new, or comparatively virgin soil of our North-West. Finally, there being no proof like actual test, Mr. Emslie suggested I should conduct an experiment on my place, which, I may note, is fairly typical of the average Albertan homestead. Not having over-much time at my disposal, and being, in truth, rather sceptical as to any tangible results on land such as mine, but a few years reclaimed from the prairie, I was not too anxious on

the matter, but finally agreed to conduct experiment, on turnips and potatoes. And I may say at once, in regard to both experiments, the results were to me something of a revelation. In order to a first estimate these results, it has to be stated that, on account of the backward spring, 1907, I was unable to take the experimental plots in hand until considerably later than should have been the case. The experiment was carried out on three plots each for turnips and potatoes, each plot consisting of one-quarter of acre. Farm-yard manure was applied equally to each. In addition, complete fertilizer, including potash, was applied to plot one, fertilizer without potash to plot two; plot three being unfertilized. The fertilized plots early showed to advantage, coming away with more vigor and speed—the difference between the various plots being quite manifest. Unfortunately however, the early and severe frosts, and heavy and prolonged snowstorm, which were such a ruinous feature of last season, by retarding, and, in the case of the potatoes, almost totally arresting the farther growth, tended to rob the experiment of much of its value. And yet, the season being exceptional, the experiment also has an exceptional interest—demonstrating as in my opinion it clearly does, the beneficial value even under adverse circumstances, of fertilizers in general, and of potash in particular. I think this is fully borne out by reference to the yields of the various plots, which, computed as per acre, were approximately as follows:

|                                         | Potatoes | Turnips |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Plot No. 1—complete fertilizer..        | 400 bu.  | 728 bu. |
| " No. 2—fertilizer without potash. .... | 345 "    | 645 "   |
| " No. 3—Unfertilized.....               | 260 "    | 480 "   |

It also falls to be noted that, the roots in plot one in each case were of appreciably superior quality—the potatoes being also smoother skinned, and more uniform in size—altogether a more marketable article.

As bearing on this matter, I may be allowed to add that, at last meeting of the local branch of the Alberta Farmers' Association, of which I have the honor to be president, the advisability of putting down alfalfa—a crop hitherto almost unknown and untried in this district—was under consideration, and quite a number of members decided to give it a trial this year, with the view, if it was found to succeed, to its more extensive adoption. The feasibility of raising sugar beets, in this district, with a view to the probable establishment of a sugar beet factory, has also been under discussion.

Impressed as I have been with the results of experiments as given above, I am in communication with Mr. Emslie with a view, if he will kindly afford me the necessary facilities, of experimenting during the coming season, along the same lines, with sugar beets and alfalfa. If I can arrange the experiments, I shall be pleased, if agreeable to you, to communicate the results, for publication, in due course.

Bowden, Alta.

W. L. G.

#### A Further Stage in Elevator Management.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Grain Growers' Association has been campaigning lately in favor of Government ownership and operation of our interior elevators, and through the local societies, farmers are arguing the pros and cons of the question. But in some way they seem to be for more anxious to come down on Grain Exchange dealers in options, and speculators than well acquainted with the different points of the system.

To begin with, our wheat trade may be reduced to three operations: the grain is grown by farmers (production),—stored and shipped by elevators (handling),—bought by consumers or exporters (marketing). The price on the other hand is determined by 1% the intrinsic value of the grain, 2% the world demand. Now, the farmer cannot change the intrinsic value of the wheat at his end: what is graded No. 2 will be paid for No. 2. No more has he the means to change the world market prices at the other end: when the exporter's quotations are eighty cents for No 3 and ninety cents for No. 2, no farmer in Manitoba will raise them respectively to ninety cents and one dollar. So that the only way for him to increase his profits is to diminish the costs of handling, charged to him: there enters elevator ownership.

That private ownership is not satisfactory comes only from one fact: private companies buy at a "profit." As the profit cannot be made out of the exporters, it is taken from the farmer and the bigger the profit to the company, the greater the loss to the farmer: hence light weight, heavy dockage, unfair grading, low prices, mixing or changing of identity of wheat.

That the proposed system of Government ownership would do away with all those abuses is evident from this other fact: the Government would operate at a "cost." Provided the cost of maintenance and operation be paid for, the Government would have no reason whatever to



cheat the farmer. So that the new system seems to be preferable to the old one because it gives the farmer fair play; it is necessary because Government alone has the power to raise the money to buy out private companies. But at the same time, it must be considered only as a transitory stage to a better system, because new abuses, inherent to Government ownership, will soon develop and diminish in no small way the benefits of the system. As we said, the Government will have no interest to cheat the farmer;—but, once the costs of operation paid for, and they will be in any case, he will have no interest either to handle the wheat at our best advantage, and will leave the way open to dilatoriness, inefficiency, and partisanship.

What then is the ideal system to be looked for by all farmers? Farmers' ownership with Government control. Thus and thus only will the elevators be operated economically, thus and thus only will the farmers get for their wheat the maximum value with the minimum cost, because the producer will sell directly to the consumer, and the profits will accrue not to the bank account of the middleman, but to the grain growers.

St. Rose Mun., Man. LUCIEN GUILLOT.

## DAIRY

### Corn as a Substitute for Grass in Summer Dairying.

The growing of some kind of summer feeding stuff for dairy cows is almost a necessity in this country, that is its a necessity if the owner of the said cows desires to obtain from them during the entire season a steady flow of milk.

Pastures seldom make sufficient growth to maintain the milk yield, and the farmer who requires his cows to perform up to the top notch all season has got to provide something in the way of green food for forage. Perhaps the best crop for this purpose is corn. Corn of the more valued varieties does not ripen sufficiently in these latitudes to make the best quality of silage or winter fodder, but it makes an excellent feed for summer use and fed regularly as the season advances, will keep the cows up in milk and offset deficient pasturage.

General experience and experiments carried out at our Western farms, shows that such varieties as Longfellow, Leaming Dent, Champion White Pearl, Compton's Early, Angel of Midnight, and North Dakota Dent, will run from twenty to thirty tons of green fodder per acre cut towards the end of August. The three first named of these gave most excellent results at Brandon Experimental Farm, Champion White Pearl, sown in rows thirty inches apart yielded thirty-one tons of green feed per acre.

It is a mistake in growing corn for summer feeding to have the rows too close. Drill it in with the rows anywhere from twenty-eight inches to three feet apart, cultivate as frequently as possible to hold the weeds in check, and cut as required, feeding it outside. When sown as it sometimes is like ordinary grain, or with every other opening in the drill closed, it grows "spindley", will not make the same weight per acre, the weeds, if bad, may seriously check growth, cutting is more difficult and the fodder has less feeding value than better grown stuff.

### Making Butter from Whey.

Down in Eastern Canada for some time now, the question of making butter from the fat in whey has been discussed. Some factories, we believe, did go so far as to run their whey through a cream separator, extract what fat it contained, and from this manufactured in the ordinary manner, a substance, that resembled butter in a good many respects, but of a grade that would ruin any creamery's reputation in short order, were it made and marketed extensively. The Dairy Schools in Ontario have experimented with whey-butter for a number of years. Their results, however, have been rather unsatisfactory. The difficulty was not in producing the butter, but in maintaining its quality, after it had been made. Professor Dean, long ago, pointed out that the manufacture of such butter in any volume and sold, either for domestic use or export, would seriously injure the butter trade. It would be necessary to have the whey butter branded, or even prohibited from export.

It is a little difficult for the average man to discover, exactly where the advantage lies, in running the contents of the whey tank through a centrifuge, to extract .25 or .3 per cent. of fat, which average whey contains. This percentage, represents, not more than one-thirteenth of the fat originally in the milk. One thousand pounds of whey would therefore produce about 2½ pounds of butter, which at average prices would amount to a matter of 50 cents. Ordinary whey, has a value as a feeding stuff of about seven cents per hundred, at least this is the value given it by experiment stations that have tested it as a feeding stuff, in combination with grain, as a hog food. Thus, while the skimmed whey would produce fifty cents worth of butter, the unskimmed would be worth twenty cents per thousand more than this for feeding purposes. Of course, the liquid left after skimming, contains constituents valuable for feeding, ash, sugar and albuminoids, and its value, plus the five cents worth of butter obtained from ever hundred pounds, might give the patron rather more for his milk than otherwise, but on the other hand, there is a large chance that it would not. The effect of feeding skimmed whey would have to be reckoned with.

It is an undoubted fact that in older animals, in calves two or three months old and in hogs of same age, starch, sugar and the carbohydrates in ordinary feeding stuffs, may be substituted for butter fat in the ration, but in younger animals, where such substitution is practised, digestive disorders are likely to arise, and the animals will not thrive as they should. Now the amount of fat ordinarily contained in whey, may not be sufficient in quantity to have much effect upon the animals, but experience shows that even a small percentage adds greatly to the feeding value of skimmilk or whey, especially for calves, and that both hogs and calves thrive best, when the whey contains its ordinary proportion of butter fat. It might be mentioned in passing, that, in the average cheese factory, most of the fat in the whey is lost, it simply forms a scum on top of the tank, or adheres to the sides, to form a stinking nuisance for a time, and afterward to be thrown away. If the whey is heated, as it is now in some factories, its full feeding value is obtained.

### Cow Testing and Increasing Revenues.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The value of a dairy cow depends upon her capacity to yield, with a continuous improvement in food, a steady, unflinching increase in the yield of milk, until she reaches sooner or later her natural limit, or a limit which shows a wide margin between the cost of her feed and the value of her production. Unfortunately, cows possessing these qualities are scarce in Manitoba, or if they are present in great numbers their whereabouts are still unknown to the dairymen, for until within the last year or two practically nothing had been done in the way of keeping yearly records of the cows in the herds. It must be admitted, however, that the prospect of a great advancement in dairying, and particularly in the profit to be derived therefrom, is opened up by efforts in this direction, for all the measures taken to increase the supply of milk, such as weeding, breeding, good feeding and other treatment are almost certain to result in a double reward, due to an increased yield of milk, together with an increased percentage of fat.

During the past few years the dairy department of the Manitoba Agricultural College has been testing milk for farmers who were willing to weigh and collect the samples monthly, from individual animals in their herds. At first the department sought to confine this work to certain districts, where a dozen or more farmers had organized themselves into what was known as a cow-testing station. In the spring of 1906 stations were started at three different points in the province but these were not long in operation before requests were received from individual farmers throughout the province asking to have similar work started in their midst. To meet the requirements of these it has been decided that all samples sent to the department will be tested and reported on free of charge.

The appliances necessary for carrying on the work consists of a spring balance for weighing the milk, a small eight ounce bottle with a screw top, one for each cow to be tested, a sampling dipper and the necessary sheets for

recording the weights together with a sheet containing directions for doing the work. All of these can be obtained from the department. The balance costs \$1.25 and the bottles seven cents each, the rest of the utensils and printed forms being supplied free. If the dairyman has any kind of a scale which will weigh accurately, there is no need of him buying a balance, therefore, the actual cost to the farmer for having his cows tested is only seven cents for each cow in addition to the express charges on the samples each month.

It is not necessary to weigh every milking as it has been found that weighing and sampling the milk at intervals three times per month is sufficiently close for all practical purposes. Assuming that this has been done at the end of the month the sheet would contain the weight of six milkings, and the sample bottle would contain six samples a test of which shows the fat reading for the whole month's milk. The milk in the sample bottle is kept sweet for the month by adding to the bottle a small quantity (what can be lifted on a five cent piece) of bichromate of potash. Having completed the weighing and sampling, the sheet and sample should be sent to the college to be tested. The results are figured as follows: For example, a cow has given in three days in June 60 pounds of milk. For thirty days she would give 600 pounds. If the sample tests 4.0 per cent. then the cow has produced 24 pounds of butter fat, which will make 28 pounds of butter. If butter is worth 30 cents per pound, the value of the cow's production for the month is \$8.40. From this may be deducted the cost of the feed thus leaving the net profit for one month. The report is figured out in full as here shown and returned to the owner together with the sample bottles prepared for the next month's collection. At the end of the year a sum of the monthly production of each cow will show the result for the year.

During the year 1907 over 2,500 samples of milk were tested for dairymen and others throughout the province, and in this number there were cows which were producing less than 1,000 pounds of milk yearly making 50 pounds of butter; while the highest yield was about 2,200 pounds of milk monthly, making almost 80 pounds of butter. Assuming that it costs \$40 to feed a cow a year in Manitoba, the loss on the former is about \$25 while the profit on the latter is perhaps \$150.00. Of the number of cows tested it has been found that the average production is not above 2,500 pounds per year, each making from 120 to 125 pounds of butter.

The object of this work is to induce dairymen to pay more attention to the selection of high producing animals, this making dairying more profitable to them. It has also given the department an insight into the average yield of the cows of the province.

W. J. CARSON.

Professor of Dairying, Manitoba Agricultural College.

## POULTRY

### Saskatchewan Poultry Show.

The Saskatchewan Poultry Breeders' Association held a most successful show in Regina during the time of the Spring Horse and Cattle Show. Entries were numerous and of high quality and a list of special prizes of interminable length was prepared. The judge was George Woods of Winnipeg who placed by comparison rather than by score.

The annual meeting of the Association was quite enthusiastic and elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. G. H. Page, Moosomin.  
Vice President—G. H. Gamble, Regina.  
2nd Vice President—S. Chivers Wilson, Regina.  
Secretary-Treasurer—George S. Gamble, Regina.  
Executive Committee—J. Pritchard, Wapella;  
W. H. Gee, Regina; C. B. Cook, Arcola; M. W. Colton, Tregarva; O. H. Rothwell, Regina;  
T. A. McInnis, Regina; R. Biggs, Regina;  
and J. W. Anger, Regina.

(Continued on page 541.)



### Selecting for Egg Production.

The only way to know which hens pay, is to know which hens lay. The trap-nest tells us, but it takes time to release the hens and keep the records. There is no doubt, however, but that it would pay a farmer with any reasonable number of hens, to do this. The object in trap-nesting is to find out the layers, to separate the hen that boards from the hen that pays her way, and select eggs for hatching from these board-paying, profit making kind of hens until a flock is developed that is of uniformly good layers. The ordinary method of selecting eggs for hatching is absolutely worse than no method at all. The average farmer sets his hens in April and May, at the time everything on the premises that can lay at all will be at it. The hens that have been filling the egg basket in the early fall or winter, are falling off in product; their eggs are indiscriminately mixed with those from the good-for-nothing hens, and the proportion from the early profitable layers likely to get under the setters is extremely small. Their eggs too, are at a further disadvantage. Experiments have shown that the eggs of hens that have laid early, and through the winter will not hatch as many chicks, as eggs from hens starting laying along in April. They lack somewhat in strength, a larger proportion are infertile, and a greater percentage of the chicks in such eggs, die in the shells. The result is that the greater number of chickens reared on the average farms where no trap-nests are used, are the progeny of the poorest laying hens. This is altogether wrong, and accounts for some of the difficulty farmers have, of getting their hens to lay early in the fall and winter, when eggs are high in price. Hens that have been bred for generations as spring layers, cannot be transformed into winter layers by any kind of feed or methods of management. They require to be bred up in the way they are intended to go, and even then there is difficulty enough in keeping them in the straight and narrow way.

Layers can be produced only from layers, and eggs, intended to hatch chicks to go into the laying pens next fall, and turn in profit during the winter, should come from hens that have made something of a record at laying during these seasons this year. It is to discover these hens that the trap-nest was invented. A little more attention is required to handle a flock, where trap-nests are used, but its attention of a kind that gives big returns in the future.

### Egg Problems in Alberta.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The winter egg crop of Northern Alberta has this season been considerably in advance of preceding years, owing to various causes, both transitory and permanent. No doubt the milder winter has something to do with it; but it is equally certain that a noticeably increasing number of people are engaging in poultry raising and that they are becoming more proficient in the management of their business. The Provincial Government deserves the praise of all impartial critics for the encouragement they are affording the farmers in this respect. We have also in this district a large population of Galicians, who usually keep their poultry inside their private apartments, very frequently under their beds, and it is easy to understand that these conditions are extremely favorable—for the hens. It is, however, to be regretted that the actual returns of the egg business have remained very far below what they could and ought to have been, if the railroads had been willing to help. At a time when eggs, strictly fresh, were quoted at 50cts. a doz. on the B. C. markets, and the Calgary papers were reporting them as totally wanting in that city, in the districts round Edmonton and Vegreville, it was impossible to obtain more than 25 and often 20cts. a doz. The reason simply was that the local market was overstocked and they couldn't be shipped away without danger of freezing, dealers repeatedly applied to the railroad to get cars with heating apparatus for the shipment of eggs, but this was never granted. It would seem that when cold storage cars are liberally provided for fish, fruit and all perishable goods in summer, nothing would be more easy than to furnish accommodation for eggs under the requisite conditions of temperature in winter. But the powers that rule the road are fearfully and wonderfully made. While dealing with this subject, a campaign should really be started in favor of selling eggs by weight instead of by dozen. Not only would this be fair and just, but it would prove the greatest incentive that could be offered to the improvement of the poultry industry. At present very few people attach any importance to the size of the eggs; five to the dozen or eight to the dozen, it makes no difference, they use the best for the household and send the smallest to market. If sold by weight it would be the reverse, and every one would be interested in the improvement of their layers; in a very few years the average size of hens eggs throughout the country would increase 50 per cent. Alta.

HENRY DEBY.

## HORTICULTURE

### Make Use of the Experience of Others.

The men who have had experience in fruit growing in this Western country are unfortunately few. In every district each year farmers set out trees, bushes, vines, shrubs or flowers with little or nothing to guide them in the matter of choosing species or varieties. The agent, of course, from whom the stock is purchased, is generally free enough with advice on what to choose and how to plant and manage, but his advice is more frequently given to lure the customer into signing a good large order, than it is from any desire to see the purchaser make a success of the business. The advice of agents, as a rule, is not worth taking seriously. The horticultural knowledge possessed by the average of them is derived from a brief perusal of the circular of "instructions to agents" sent out by nursery companies, and these instructions are intended generally, more as an aid to the salesman in preparing a "coin fetching spiel" to shoot into prospective customers, than as information from which he may derive a knowledge of the problems and practices of fruit or plant growing sufficient to make his advice to farmers, on what to grow and how to plant, of any value whatever.

Before a man goes into the fruit growing business in this country he needs to inform himself as thoroughly as he can on every phase of the industry. He should know for a certainty what varieties are adapted to his district, how each should be planted and cared for. He should make use of the experiences of others and reduce his chances of failure, planting only varieties that with reasonable care are certain of bringing forth fruit.

In a number of the older districts there are men who have made some success in horticulture and the branches that pertain thereto, flowers, gardening and tree growing, but whether the counsel of such men is available or not, every farmer should have at hand reliable information on horticultural questions. Information of this kind is available in the form of government bulletins, experimental farm literature and horticultural society reports, but to the average farmer a good book or two written expressly for the guidance of planters in our own provinces will be of more use than these, and the information given while it may not be of greater value than that contained in bulkier volumes and reports, will at least be in a more readily available form. No farmer should go far in fruit growing in this country without the experience of others to guide him. If he does, failure ninety-nine times in a hundred is bound to occur. Neither is that experience any less valuable because it is printed in a book.

### Balsam Fir.

The Balsam Fir, (*Abies balsamea*), is an Eastern tree which extends far into the West. Its distribution in the West may be roughly indicated by a band 400 miles wide running to the Northwest from Lake Winnipeg and Nelson House. The C. N. R. will run out of the Balsam belt at the Pas Mission; westerly from there Balsam reaches at its northern limit Reindeer Lake, Lake Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River, and at its very northwest extension it occurs within 100 miles of Dawson City. Southerly it reaches the prairie country of the three prairie provinces, and extends into the Mountains of Northern British Columbia.

Balsam may be distinguished from spruce by the cones and bark. The cones of Balsam are upright while those of Spruce are pendulous. The bark is however the easiest method of identification, the bark of Balsam is smooth, pale grey and carries numerous resin chambers. The bark of Spruce is a well known, rough, reddish brown.

The Balsam forms with Spruce, throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan dense forests on alluvial bottom lands. It also occurs on the plateaus between the different drainage systems and on low hills up to 1200 feet above the streams. It reaches its best development when growing in mixture with Spruce in open forest on well drained soil. When it grows in groups of Balsam, dense thickets of spindling trees result. This is a common condition on low, wet or boggy land, in balsam swamps the best trees are always those growing on small knolls above the general level of the swamp.

During its youth Balsam is a very symmetrical tree with a distinctly pyramidal crown. For this reason it was once widely planted in the East on lawns and for decorative purposes. It soon becomes snaggy however, the lower branches die, the top becomes irregular, and the tree itself is short lived so it is not a suitable tree for that purpose. Even

when growing in a dense forest the limbs of the Balsam are so persistent that the lumber is very knotty, clear logs are seldom produced. When under a dense shade the young trees almost cease to grow and form what is known as umbrella crowns, all the branches being born at the top of the tree and spread out as far as possible in order to catch a maximum amount of light. In the West the tree reaches a height of 70 to 100 feet and a diameter of from 8 to 22 inches at breast height.

Balsam will continue to live in almost as dense shade as spruce. Under a spruce and Balsam forest unless it be very dense, Balsam seedlings will usually cover the ground. It also finds no difficulty in growing up under the Poplar and Hardwood forests of the West where seed trees are present. When it grows in pine stand it is very slow to thin or shed its branches and as a result very dense thickets of limby poles are produced.

The trees begin to seed at a very early age if growing in the open or where exposed to sunlight and bear large quantities of seed every two or three years. In the forest the seed is born later in life. They produce more seed on rich than on sterile soil, and more in the open than in dense stands. The very dense thickets seldom produce seed.

The best seed bed for Balsam is a moist, mossy ground cover. The seedlings also appear frequently on rotting stumps and logs. Because for its preference for a mossy seed bed Balsam seldom comes in after a forest fire but covers the ground under a stand of Spruce and Balsam.

Balsam is a short lived tree. It rarely lives beyond an age of 150 years. It has a shallow root system and is readily wind-thrown. It is also very susceptible to a change of the moisture conditions in the soil. If the surrounding trees are cut and the exposed soil dries out, Balsam will die. It is also very easily killed by fire on account of its thin inflammable bark.

The growth of Balsam is very slow, usually slower than that of Spruce. The following table shows the average of trees of different diameters.

| Diameter<br>Breast High<br>Inches | Age<br>Years |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.                                | 29           |
| 2.                                | 33           |
| 3.                                | 46           |
| 4.                                | 54           |
| 5.                                | 63           |
| 6.                                | 73           |
| 7.                                | 82           |
| 8.                                | 92           |
| 9.                                | 110          |
| 10.                               | 132          |
| 11.                               | 158          |

Measurements were taken in the Riding Mountains of its height in relation to its diameter. The results are given in the table below, together with the number of board feet, by the Scribner rule, which can be sawn out of average trees of the different diameters

| Diameter<br>Breast high<br>Inches | Height<br>Feet | Volume<br>Board feet |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1                                 | 8              |                      |
| 2                                 | 16             |                      |
| 3                                 | 23             |                      |
| 4                                 | 31             |                      |
| 5                                 | 37             | 4                    |
| 6                                 | 43             | 10                   |
| 7                                 | 48             | 15                   |
| 8                                 | 53             | 24                   |
| 9                                 | 58             | 34                   |
| 10                                | 62             | 44                   |
| 11                                | 67             | 58                   |
| 12                                | 71             | 73                   |
| 13                                | 75             | 90                   |
| 14                                | 79             | 108                  |
| 15                                | 83             | 126                  |
| 16                                | 87             | 148                  |
| 17                                | 90             | 171                  |
| 18                                | 94             | 195                  |
| 19                                | 97             | 295                  |
| 20                                | 100            | 248                  |

The wood of Balsam is light, coarse, weak and perishable. Its value is further decreased by the thickness of the sapwood. It cannot be used for any purpose requiring strength, nor in an exposed situation, but for light studding, rough sheathing, ceiling and flooring it serves almost as well as spruce in general construction. It is frequently sold mixed in with spruce and is hard to detect. It is sometimes used for lath and shingles. For the latter balsam is not a success, it warps too much and rots quickly. Where there are manufactures balsam finds a ready market for the construction of boxes and crates and in the production of excelsior for packing material. When a wood pulp industry is developed in the West balsam will find a greater market. Because of its large resin content, which pitches up the screens of the pulp machine, and because of its short fibre, which produces a weak paper, it cannot be used pure for paper manufacture but must be mixed with spruce in quantities not exceeding twenty per cent.

In some parts of Canada the collection of resin yields considerable revenue to Indians and half-breeds. It is collected by squeezing the gum out of the blisters in the bark. A large tree will yield a pound of the gum or Canada balsam as it is known, and a family can collect about a gallon a day. It brings a high price and is used in the drug and optical trades.



Balsam is never encouraged in the forest, and it is very seldom that any distinct measures are adapted to replace it with a more valuable species. Yet ordinary lumbering tends to increase its proportion in the forest—for as pointed out above, in a spruce and balsam forest there is usually a balsam reproduction, which as soon as the merchantable trees are cut takes possession of the ground. Moreover, balsam, being of less value is more likely to be left standing than spruce and thus helps to seed up the cut-over area. The only measures adopted where lumbering is carried on, with an eye to a future crop of spruce are, that in the construction of skids, camps, road, hedges and other improvements, balsam poles are used and the spruce left to grow. Another plan is that when spruce and balsam are growing in mixture the spruce is cut to a diameter limit of about fourteen feet and the balsam to a limit of about ten feet. The natural result of this is that a larger proportion of balsam is cut each time the land is cut over and a larger proportion of the spruce is left to seed up the ground. This plan is not practised to any extent in Canada as yet, but there are several paper companies in the Northeastern States which cut their lands over in this system and which find they can cut off an equal amount every thirty years.

H. R. MacMILLAN.

Dominion Forester.

### The Potato as a Farm Crop.

In Manitoba last year the average yield of potatoes was 157.2 bushels per acre, and the total crop had a value at the prices that have prevailed since last fall of very nearly \$2,300,000, an average returning of about \$70.65 per acre. This valuation is based on a Winnipeg wholesale price of forty-five cents per bushel. From this must be deducted freight charges to market which will leave the gross returns at the farm.

In Eastern Canada, in Ontario, last year the yield per acre was 110 bushels and the average price to the farmer would be thirty or thirty-five cents per bushel. At these prices, on land worth two or three times as much as ours, with insect pests and fungus diseases to combat, and labor very nearly as high as here, Ontario farmers realized satisfactory returns from this crop, so satisfactory, in fact, that the acreage planted to potatoes in 1907 in the Province increased nearly 50,000 acres on the acreage of 1906. The question naturally arises, why do not Western farmers devote more attention to this crop. Our soil and climate are both admirably adapted to potato growing; insect pests are not with us as yet so serious a problem as they are in the East; fungus diseases are not likely to become much of a hindrance to the industry for some time; the only advantage which Eastern growers have over us is in the matter of storage and marketing, the rather milder climate facilitating the carrying over of the crop and marketing any time during the winter. In the matter of markets we are equally as favorably situated, and prices in Winnipeg for potatoes average the year round rather better than in Toronto. Why then if potato growing can be shown to possess exceptional money-making possibilities, are so few of our farmers growing them in a commercial way?

We imagine one of the reasons to be urged against potato growing is the scarcity and high price of the labor required to handle them. At first sight this crop would seem to require more labor in planting, caring for, harvesting and marketing, than any other crop grown. And it does, too, if the business is taken up in the way our grandfathers used to set about it. Grain growing, in the same way, would make demands on labor impossible to satisfy if we attempted to manage it after the methods in vogue in the beginning of last century, sowing by hand, harvesting with a reaping hook and threshing with a flail. We have changed our methods of grain growing to accommodate the industry to changed conditions and a diminishing labor supply, but potato growing methods have changed very little in all the centuries since the Spaniards discovered the wonderful tuber producing plant in the tropical uplands of a new found continent, and introduced it to European epicures. Hand labor was then and until recently largely used in the growing of it. Within the past twenty years, however, machinery has been introduced covering every operation in potato growing from the planting of the seed to grading for market and now in the great potato producing states to the South, in Michigan, Maine and Wisconsin, millions of bushels are annually grown with the application of no more manual labor, in fact not as much, as is required to produce an equal number of bushels of wheat.

Machinery may be procured for cutting the sets, for planting, cultivating, spraying and

harvesting, that will perform each of these operations quite as efficiently and immeasurably more cheaply and speedily than the business was ever done by hand. Nor is a machinery outfit beyond reach so far as cost is concerned. Two hundred dollars ought to purchase all the average grower would require. Given a proper outfit and a potato crop can be handled as readily as any other. Depend upon hand labor and a very small measure of success, if any, can be obtained.

Western farmers who so fondly imagine that wheat is king may be a little surprised to know that more potatoes are grown in the world each year than any other agricultural crop. On the average each year potatoes total a billion bushels more than wheat, and about a billion more than the world's product of oats and corn. And the crop is steadily increasing. It will continue increasing as the products into which potatoes may be manufactured, starch and alcohol, continue to be used in ever increasing quantities. Alcohol, especially, as a source of light, heat and power is coming to be more generally employed, and the potato furnishes more commercial alcohol each year than all other crops combined. In Europe in 1904, one and a half billion bushels of potatoes, it is estimated, were used for this purpose alone. On this continent perhaps not more than ten per cent. of the crop is used for manufacturing purposes, the great bulk being for human consumption, but here the rapidly increasing demand for alcohol in the industries and of starch for technical purposes, is going to make the potato of much more importance from an agricultural standpoint than it is to-day.

### Reforestation Work in France.

The scheme of reforestation which the French Republic has committed itself to is perhaps the most far-sighted and far-reaching work of its kind which any government has undertaken to perform. France has been a long time awakening to the peril which Colbert, the famous financier of Louis XIV., foresaw, a century and a half ago when he exclaimed: "France will perish for lack of wood," but finally a national reforestation system has been inaugurated, which will require two hundred years to reach its greatest efficiency, and in which four thousand trained foresters are engaged.

The plan embraces the systematic management of all forest lands, the planting of trees, the fixation of sand dunes near the coasts to prevent the drifting of sand upon the agricultural land, the correction of mountain streams, regulation of pasture lands, utilization of water for pastoral and forest regions, and the surveillance of fishing and fish culture. This comprehensive service extends to the entire republic. French forests when this work was first undertaken a quarter of a century ago were in a condition worse even than American forest conditions at the present time. In two hundred years all the waste places and bald mountains will be replanted to trees, at least to the point of proper proportion to ensure the conservation of the water supply and to furnish timber and wood for the population.

## FIELD NOTES

### Things to Remember.

Shorthorn Sale, G. F. Root & Robt. Page, Red Deer, Alta. .... May 6.  
Purebred Cattle Sale, Brandon..... May 28  
Purebred Cattle Show and Sale, Calgary .. May 19-22  
Winnipeg Horse Show..... June 11-13  
Edmonton Exhibition..... June 23-26  
Dominion Exhibition, Calgary.... June 29 to July 9  
Winnipeg Exhibition..... July 11 to 17  
Brandon Exhibition..... July 13 to 17

### Cultures of Nodule-Forming Bacteria for Canadian Farmers.

The department of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is again offering to distribute to Canadian farmers, cultures of the nodule-forming bacteria at the rate of twenty-five cents for each culture, a quantity sufficient to treat sixty pounds of seed. In a bulletin just issued covering the results of this work last season in all parts of the Dominion, reports are published from farmers in various parts of the West who used these cultures in the growing of clover, peas and other leguminous crops last year, and recommend them as being of value in starting these crops in soils that have never grown them before.

The cultures which the department is sending out are carefully prepared, one for each species of plants and if used for other species failure, of course, is to be expected. Care should be taken to follow the directions implicitly. These cultures will form nodules on the roots of their appropriate host plants and in soils where such plants as peas, clover or alfalfa have never been grown will ensure of the plant thriving, providing soil and other conditions are favorable. Another way to produce the same result is to scatter soil from a field which has grown the particular legume desired to be grown, onto the field that is to be seeded. This method is rather cumbersome and expensive and likely to transplant weeds. When the seed is inoculated, by culture solutions, the bacteria remain in intimate association with each seed, and the chances of early root infection are enhanced. The cultures are sent to all who apply at the price named, which merely covers the cost of packing and mailing the bottles. In applying for them the particular seed upon which the culture is to be used should be specified, and the fact borne in mind, that it is only a waste of time to apply these substances to oats, potatoes, wheat, etc. They are for legumes only and each variety requires a special culture.

\* \* \*

In the prevention of frosts anything that will diminish the radiation of heat, raise the dew point to a higher degree than 32, add heat to the air or drain the cold air away from the locality that needs protection will be of advantage. It has been found that smudges are the most practical for general use, and in the majority of cases are of great value, so much so that it would warrant those who wish to protect their orchards and gardens from frost and make use of them. A night or two spent keeping smudge fires going is of little consequence when this may be the means of insuring a fruit or garden crop.



FOREST OF BALSAM AND SPRUCE IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.



### Manitoba Agricultural College Research Association.

The second annual meeting of an organization that is ultimately going to be a greater power for good in the agricultural affairs of Manitoba than any organization now in existence, was held at the Agricultural College in Winnipeg last week. By reason of the fact that membership in this association is confined exclusively to the staff, students and ex-students of the college, the meeting did not attract much attention outside college circles. When the College is a few years older and has ex-students in every district in the province, the association will serve to some extent the same purposes now served in Ontario by the Experimental Union, an organization likewise comprised of students and ex-students of the Guelph institution, and of which the president of one of the greatest Agricultural Colleges of America said a few years ago, has done more for the farmers of that province than any other agricultural institution of any kind has done for the farmers of any other province or state on the continent.

The Manitoba Research Association is going to consider for the immediate future some of the serious problems in connection with agriculture which requires investigation. During the present year the members will make observations and gather as much information as possible on: (1) The cost of producing a bushel of wheat. (2) The nature of the wild fruits in every district. (3) The eradication of wild oats by growing barley and feeding hogs. (4) Clover growing. (5) Causes of weak and premature foals. (6) The effect of care on the efficiency and period of usefulness of farm implements. (7) Differences in the progeny of pure bred and grade sires. (8) The periods of gestation for male and female offspring. (9) A comparison of the selling price of butter and butter fat.

Officers were elected as follows:

President, Prof. W. J. Rutherford; vice-president, W. W. Thompson; secretary, G. A. Sproule, B. A.; Committee, B. Ring, W. J. August, H. Holden, J. R. Stewart and T. E. H. Lewis.

### Live Stock Association's Executives Revise Prize List.

A meeting of the executives of the Live Stock Associations was held in Winnipeg on March 24th, to revise the prize lists of the summer fairs. The Sheep and Swine Breeders suggested that the prizes for Chester Whites and Poland Chinas be cut out of all prize lists, and that the association recommend to agricultural societies that no grade males be allowed to show, and that all other grade animals shown must be sired by a pure bred animal, not including fat stock, and that the committee also recommend one class for pure bred sheep at the smaller fairs, and that the pedigree be produced at the time of showing.

The Cattle Breeder's representatives took up the question of holding a cattle sale and decided that such should be held in Brandon, on May 28th and should include both males and females; the male to be limited to thirty in number, and the ages to be: any animal calved between July 1, 1904, and March 1, 1907. All animals entered for sale must be registered in the Canadian Record. The lowest price at which animals could be sold was fixed at \$50. The classification for this summer fairs was thoroughly revised, but no changes were made.

### Another Grain Shocker.

Inventing grain shockers seems to have become quite a diversion with inventors during the past few years. The latest, the work of a North Dakota man, it is claimed will do the work more successfully than any yet put into the field. The contrivance may be attached to any binder and weighs little more than an ordinary sheaf carrier. It receives the bundles as they are delivered from the knotter and arranges them in a circular upright position around a table. This table rotates as the sheaves are received and builds them up around in much the same way as they would be by hand. In making a stook this table requires to make two complete revolutions, and when full the device parts in the center and the stook is dropped to the ground.

The advantage which this machine is said to have over all others is in placing the stocks on the ground. It is in this point which most shockers generally fail. With this machine a steel ring drops over the stock and holds it in position until it is deposited on the ground, when it swings back into position again and is ready for the next stook.

The inventor of this machine claims that he has put this shocker to the most severe tests. In one the binder was driven at a trot and each stook was placed in a perfect manner.

### Labor Unions versus Farmers.

A debate of unusual interest from a farmers standpoint was held in the Trades Hall, Winnipeg, on Monday Evening, March 23rd; the subject being, "Resolved that Trades Unionism, as it exists, is detrimental to the interests of the Farmer." The Resolution was supported by Messrs. John Kerr, a farmer of Franklin, Man., and R. L. Scott, of Winnipeg. The interests of the Unions were championed by Messrs. W. C. Turnock and J. W. Bartlett, two of Winnipeg's prominent labor leaders. A. W. Puttee Ex. M. P. (Labor) occupied the Chair and it was agreed that his decision as to the winners of the debate should be final. An enthusiastic audience numbering about five hundred attended, the labor element prevailing though the farmers were represented.

Mr. Kerr, in opening the debate for the affirmative established the principle that industry is the basis of all wealth. He pointed out that C. P. R. stock sold at \$30 per share twenty years ago whereas today the normal value is about \$200.00 per share. Individual thrift, frugality and industry might have placed the laboring classes in control of that corporation instead of its being dominated by a few great financiers. He deprecated combines of whatever nature and asserted that organized labor was the biggest combine in existence and was doing more to injure the farmer than any other. Here Mr. Kerr advanced the view that any organization or body that demanded special or class legislation was undesirable. He demanded equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Both protective tariffs and bounties for the manufacturer, and special legislation for the Unions were a detriment to society as a whole. The farmers were numerically the strongest class in the country, they represented two-thirds of the population, and could by combining dominate the government and place a bounty of ten cents per bushel on wheat and \$5 per head on cattle. This would bankrupt the country, but it would be equally as justifiable to tax the city class to benefit the farmer as to tax the farmer to benefit the city. He denounced the settlement of labor disputes by means of strikes. Strikes were war and war was waste, a waste to which every individual in the whole country had to contribute his quota. Every idle man meant some other man was working in his support and the only basis for real progress was for every man to work and uphold the dignity of labor. It was suggested that all strikes should be eliminated and all labor difficulties should be adjusted by means of arbitration. An impartial tribunal should be chosen representing every class in the community. The strike effected all, directly or indirectly, and all interests should be represented.

Mr. Kerr contended that the large manufacturer could produce at a price impossible to the average man and was to that extent a public benefactor. He refuted Zimmerman's theory that labor saving devices were detrimental to the interests of the laborer. It would be as wise to say the farmer should throw away his binder and thresher and revert to the sickle and flail.

Mr. Kerr pointed out that the tendency of the unions to increase wages lured the young men from the country to the city. Skilled help was as much needed on the farm as in the city and was not available for this reason. It was also evident that this would in time create a surplus of labor in the city and thus the union would defeat its own ends.

Mr. Kerr stated that the farmer sold his hogs at 4½ cents per pound but when the meat was purchased from the butcher it cost sixteen cents per pound. The inference was that the men who dressed the meat, through the agency of the unions, received more for this simple operation than the farmer did for months of care and feed. This was an injustice. Here Mr. Kerr brought his argument to a close by stating that he objected to being taxed in order that some irresponsible young men in the cities could spend their money in licentious and riotous living. The speaker resumed his seat amid great applause which indicated that the audience had appreciated his clear and forcible presentation of his argument.

The next speaker was W. C. Turnock. He stood for the negative and gave a list of comparisons showing that in 1880 binders cost \$325 each, as against \$125 now; hay-rakes cost \$25, as against \$16 and mowers \$80, as against \$45. The deduction was that the unions had not advanced the cost of commodities owing to the better conditions under which men now labored. For this the union was given credit. Men could now do sufficiently more work to compensate for the advance in the price of labor. Mr. Turnock argued that the increased cost of building was due the advance in the price of bricks, lumber and nails, and not to the advance in the price of labor. He strongly advocated that the farmers organize and identify themselves with the trades unions but singularly failed to advance any reasons to show how much action could be advantageous to the farmers.

Mr. Scott in reply to Mr. Turnock pointed out that the reduction in the price of farm implements was due to the expiration of patentees royalties, the labor-saving machinery and better facilities introduced for manufacturing purposes, the large volume of business done and the science and system that now prevailed in business. He argued were it not for the unions farm implements would be still cheaper. He also stated that the unions had in a large measure

directly or indirectly, been responsible for the advance in the price of bricks, lumber and nails.

Mr. Scott prefaced his address with some felicitous remarks showing how important a part the workman played in the evolution and advancement of the human race. Labor was the greatest factor in social progress and he hoped for greater recognition of it in future. During the years he had thought of social problems; he had always sympathized with any measure which, in his judgment would ameliorate the lot of the laborer and make better his conditions. It could not be denied that some had been born the creatures of adverse circumstances, and were denied those common comforts that go to mitigate life's ironies. He hoped that all men might in future find their conditions such that they could secure that better environment so essential to soul-growth.

Mr. Scott said in part, "There is a class in society where the moth and rust doth corrupt, where the canker doth eat, and where thieves and robbers do break in and steal."—I thank God that you are not of that class, and I thank God that class is not of our country. I refer to the idle rich, to the landed gentry, to the class commonly called the nobility. You workman, are the men upon whom the future depends. 'Ye are the salt of the earth!' You are the men who sow and reap, rear and build, and render the world habitable. You have realized that your conditions are not what they should be and you have set about it to emancipate yourselves, and I admire you for it."

Mr. Scott stated that they could all agree thus far, but in the means to be employed in the attainment of that end they could not agree. They sought the same goal but travelled in opposite directions, and in their course he saw the seeds of social disintegration. He stated there was a solution of their problems but he could not make a digression to unfold that solution, as he saw it. In the limited time at his disposal he sought to make only one point but he considered that one point more potential than all others in proving the union a detriment to the farmer.

Here Mr. Scott stated that there was one union principle about which he had been in doubt. The union hoped to better its members condition and bring them into the possession of more of life's comforts and happiness by means of an advance in wages. "Do you," said Mr. Scott, "ask that the increase in the price of labor be added to the price of the commodity which your employer produces, or do you ask that the increase be deducted from the interest or increase which the capital invested earns?"

Cries of Yes! Yes! and No! No!

Mr. Scott: "If you deduct the advance in wages from the increase arising from the investment of capital, in future, capital will not be available for the prosecution of industry. Your last condition will be worse than the first. I take it that the saner counsels prevail."

Proceeding from these premises, Mr. Scott argued that a hypothesis might be advanced to show that the advance in the price of wages was of no benefit to the laborer owing to the fact that the purchasing power of his money decreased in direct proportion to the advance in the price of labor. This was untrue. The law of Supply and Demand governed the price of farm produce. People only consumed a certain amount under any circumstances and thus the farmer could not from either combine or union to advance the price of his products. Consequently, in the purchase and consumption of farm products the laborer did not lose, by means of their enhanced price, the gain which he had made in the advance in the price of labor. On the other hand every manufactured commodity which the farmer bought in the city had advanced in price as a result of the operation of the union. It was patent that every measure of progress that was gained by the unionist was at the expense of the farmer. The union had been proven a menace to the Agricultural interests.

Mr. Bartlett spoke next on behalf of the negative. He strongly advocated a coalition of interests between farmers and union men and advanced the argument that the more money that the laboring classes had the more they would spend in buying farm produce. He also argued that in a period of higher wages there would be more farmers, as laborers and tradesmen could save money and purchase farms.

Mr. Kerr closed the debate on behalf of the affirmative. In a brief summary he pointed out that the consumption of farm produce did not increase in anything like commensurate proportion with the increase in the advance of wages. Under any circumstances the laborer had enough to eat. The surplus from increased wages was gained at the expense of the farmer and largely spent by young men in doubtful amusements and fast living. He advised the laboring classes to secure farms and thus improve their conditions. All economists agreed that overproduction was impossible.

Mr. Puttee was a most able and impartial chairman. In his summary of the arguments he complimented Mr. Kerr on his able presentation of the farmer's case. He stated that the negative had not refuted the arguments of the affirmative. Messrs. Turnock, Bartlett and Scott were criticized for introducing points irrelevant to the subject. The sympathetic attitude of the latter toward the laboring classes was appreciated but had no bearing on the debate. Mr. Puttee gave it as his opinion that the affirmative "had it." The audience could think as they liked.



## The International Institute of Agriculture.

The first session of the first general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, will meet in Rome in the fall of this year. On May 22nd, the permanent committee of the institute will meet in the palace of the organization to draw up plans for the invoking of the institute. This palace, which is now nearing completion, is a gift from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and will be used as a meeting place for the institute for all time. In addition, the Italian King has bestowed upon the institution the income of certain private estates belonging to the crown, and amounting to an annual return of something like one hundred thousand dollars.

The manner in which this world's institute of agriculture has been created is interesting though as yet the full purpose of the organization is not just clear. The scheme was originally evolved by Victor Emmanuel, and in May, 1905, he invited forty governments to send representatives to Rome to discuss the question of the advisability of forming an international institute of agriculture. The conclusion which this conference finally reached was, that the formation of such an institute was not only advisable but imperatively necessary. Accordingly, a protocol was drawn up, signed by all the representatives of the powers assembled and left with the Italian government for presentation and action of the other governments.

As a result of the action which the Italian Government has taken the following nations have signified their intentions of adhering to the Institute and appointing representatives to the general assembly in the fall. These are: Italy, Montenegro, Russia, Argentine Republic, Roumania, Serbia, Belgium, Salvador, Portugal, United States of Mexico, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Australia, Persia, Japan, Ecuador, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Spain, France, Sweden, Murit, the Netherlands, Greece, Uruguay, Germany, Cuba, New Zealand, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Egypt, Great Britain, Guatemala, Ethiopia, British Guinea, Nicaragua, United States of America, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chili, Peru, China, India, Paraguay, Turkey.

The purposes which the new International organization is intended to serve, have not yet been disclosed; have not in all likelihood been worked out. What is to be accomplished rests with the men chosen to represent the different nations in the Assembly. For the present it is hardly to be expected that much will be done. The bringing together of so many diverse races to give consideration to the most widespread industry on the globe, the broadening influence which such contact will have one race upon the other must in time assert itself for the common good of the agricultural world.

## German Experience in Controlling Speculation.

In view of the fact that some agitation exists in this country for a better control of the transactions of the grain exchanges, and that in the United States a bill is already before the federal house to impose a prohibitive tax on margin transactions, and which, if it becomes law, may close up a majority of the trading exchanges of the country, it is interesting to note the progress which the Germans have made in the same line, and the effect which the enacting of some rather drastic measures has had upon the exchange and the country.

The trouble with the exchanges in Germany dates from 1896. In that year the government appointed a commission of investigation to enquire into certain flagrant dishonesties on the part of the exchanges, extending back to 1891. The recommendations of this commission were far exceeded by parliament when it came to draft legislation to remedy existing evils and when the Bourse Law of 1896 passed, it was loaded with a clause which absolutely prohibited future dealings in grain on the produce exchanges. Another peculiarity of the law was the official register required in all exchanges, in which speculators had to enter their names. In addition there were restrictions, regulations and inspections to no end.

The first result of the law was to tie up the grain trade of the country. The exchanges in the smaller cities closed, futures could not be quoted and the local dealer, who in Germany acts as a middleman between the farmer and miller, paid the former less for his grain and charged the latter more for it. The buyer's argument was, that since he assumed the risk of losing through a decline in the world's market, his profit was legitimate, for he carried the stock. The consequence of all was that in 1900 a change was made in the law, and with only some trivial changes speculation was again resumed.

Taken on the whole German experience seems to show that grain futures have a general utility and it is difficult to lessen speculation by law. German conditions, however, are vastly different from those existing here. The measures enacted to remedy certain existing evils of the exchange system were far more drastic than the circumstances required. Taken on the whole their experience in reforming the exchanges has been rather a failure and the evils the Government set out to remedy continue to exist.

## Farmer Representatives.

## EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

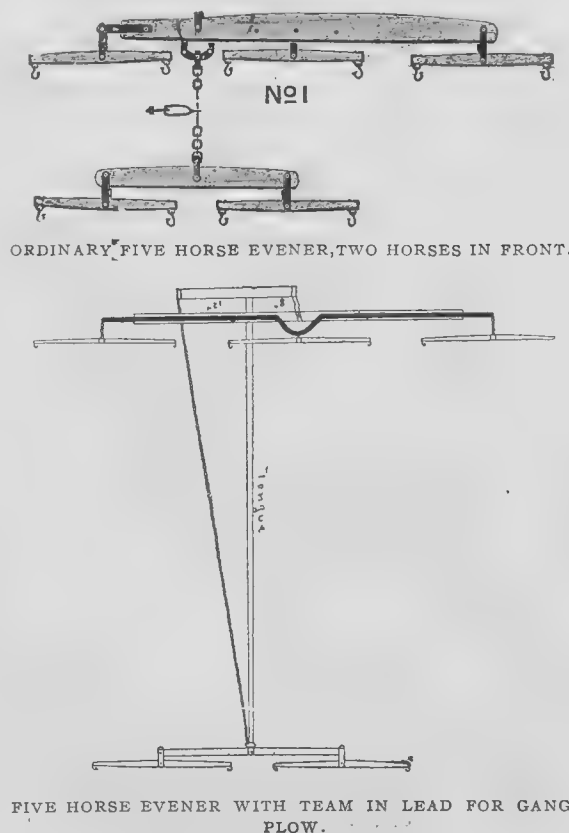
In your editorial headed "The Country's Representatives" in your issue of Mar. 11th, do you think you are altogether fair in your conclusions? While fluency of speech is of great assistance to a political representative, surely you would not have us believe it a necessary accomplishment? On the contrary, have we not elected far too many politicians whose chief qualification is smooth-tongued persuasiveness? I firmly believe that when a man has an opinion upon any subject whatever he can find expression for that opinion and his speech will not lack energy and force any more, though the speaker be a horny-handed farmer, than if he were qualified to write "K. C." after his name. It seems to me that the possession of an honest purpose is an infinitely greater qualification in a representative of any class than a silver tongue. Then again, when great questions come before the house, perhaps involving millions of hard-earned dollars, how much oratory is required to give a plain 'yes' or 'No', not according to a party ticket, but according to individual common-sense and sound judgement?

You say the remedy for the present state of affairs does not lie in a sudden determination to vote for farmers—that that would only be to select the second best man. Surely such a statement from the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is open to criticism. Supposing all the farmers were to elect farmers to represent them in parliament, it is very clear the agricultural interest would be vastly in the majority in point of representation. May I ask, who would be second best? Canada is more agricultural than anything else, and the sooner the agriculturist wakes up to the fact, and that he holds the key of the situation in his own hands the better it will be for the country at large. We would then be assured of legislation that would secure "The greatest good to the greatest number." In conclusion, let me draw attention to the fact that you quote authoritatively in the issue I mention from two prominent farmer-politicians, namely, Senator Perley and Hon. Thomas Greenway.

Grenfell, Sask.

JOHN HUBBARD.

[Our purpose was not to minimize the value of an honest purpose in political warfare, but rather to point out, that a silver tongue so frequently wins against the honest purpose and that the best oratory is one of the most powerful allies of the politician with the honest purpose. The combination of two in one man would raise him above a mere party unit; it would make of him a man, strong enough among men, to influence the vote of the house in the best interests of the community he might represent. To elect men to parliament simply because of their occupation as farmers would not insure the wisest administration of national affairs. State administration is an art and a science. Expertness in public debate is one of the minor tests of statesmanship. True with the majority of farmers in our parliament the agricultural interest would probably receive greater immediate assistance but the great concern of any government is not how shall the resources be expended but how shall the revenues be raised and raised justly. These are questions that the young men of the country should address themselves to. Yes, certainly the farmer community holds the key but without the ability to open men's minds by the power of a silver tongue the key is likely to be captured by the man who knows less of the real needs of the community. Ed.]



## Events of the Week.

## CANADIAN.

Small pox is reported to have broken out at Napinka.

\* \* \*

Seeding commenced in the MacLeod, Alta., district on April 2nd.

\* \* \*

Farmers in the vicinity of the Riding Mountains are claiming compensation from the government for damage done to their grain stacks by elk and deer from the preserves.

\* \* \*

The Doukhobours are now said to be taking out naturalization papers and breaking away from the old communism system under which they have lived in this country.

\* \* \*

The Saskatchewan legislative assembly opened on April 2nd. Mention was made in the speech from the throne of public ownership of telephones, the organization of a Provincial university, the construction of new legislative buildings, and the necessity of providing for increased representation in the House.

\* \* \*

One of the features of the Dominion Exhibition in Calgary in June will be the district exhibits. Already upwards of fifty districts have made application for exhibiting space. A building 80 by 160 feet will be given over to these district displays.

\* \* \*

Toronto city council rushed through a measure a few weeks ago cutting the number of liquor licenses down about one-third. The other day the measure was declared illegal by the Chief Justice of the Province.

## AMERICAN.

Anarchists in New York City have been hurling bombs at the police and raising disturbances generally.

\* \* \*

Two explosions in a coal mine at Harma, Wyoming, resulted in the death of seventy men on March 29th. The first blast claimed twenty victims. A rescue party of fifty men while attempting to bring these out of the mine were killed by another explosion supposed to have been caused by fire damp.

\* \* \*

The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, which failed last fall and did much to increase the distrust of the public in American financial institutions at that time, has resumed business. It carried forty-six million dollars in deposits when it failed.

\* \* \*

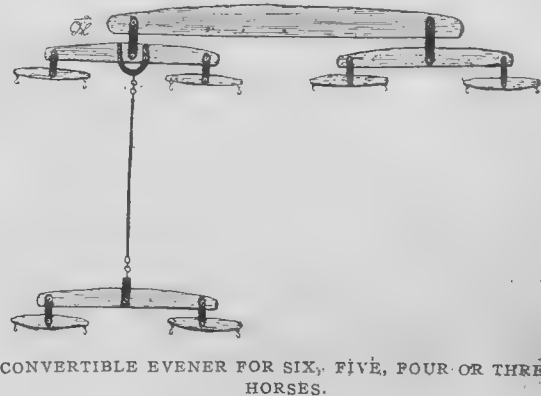
Upwards of three hundred thousand soft coal miners in the West of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Trans-Mississippi bituminous coal districts, ceased to work on April 1st, on account of the failure of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators to agree upon a wage scale. On the same day John Mitchell retired from the presidency of the United Mine Workers and was succeeded by Thomas Lewis. It is expected that an agreement will be speedily reached and work resumed.

\* \* \*

Chester E. Gillette, who has been under sentence of death at Auburn, N.Y., for more than three years, for the murder of a factory girl in his employ, was electrocuted the other day. The Gillette family spent a fortune endeavoring to secure the commutation of his sentence. He was tried twice defended by the best legal talent in the country. Every source of appeal was resorted to, his mother in a final effort pleading personally with Governor Hughes. The crime for which he paid the penalty with his life was a particularly heinous one.

\* \* \*

The Swedish Government is extending a general invitation to all nations to take part in a Great Forestry exhibition to be held at Stockholm in 1910. Wood products of all sorts and in every stage of manufacture will be exhibited; expert foresters from all parts of the world will give lectures on the latest phases of art in preserving, developing and managing forests. Great Britain will send exhibits from her various dependencies in every quarter of the world; Canada and Australia. The United States will make a large display particularly from the Adirondack region. The exhibition will permit of comparison of wood from all part of the world and unknown trees without name will be classified in accordance with a definite scheme of terminology.



Mr. A. N. Wolverton, manager of the Kootenay Slocan Fruit Co. Ltd., sends us the following optimistic letter upon the real estate situation in the Canadian West.

"We beg to enclose herewith contract signed for 2000 lines.

"We may say that the opinion of our Manager who just returned from a trip through the prairie provinces convinces us there is less talk of hard times and financial stringency in this district, than anywhere in the North West. More new settlers are coming in now than ever before. Those who have been here for a year, are more enthusiastic than ever. There is little speculation in fruit lands, but much buying by bona fide settlers. An occasional case of "wild catting" has been effectually dealt with by the Nelson Board of Trade, and has been stopped before much real harm was done. The spring is open now, and everything beginning to get green. Flowers are starting to bloom. Ranchers are starting to cultivate, and everyone looks forward to a bumper year. There was no ice in any part of Kootenay Lake last winter, and there has been but little frost since the beginning of March. Over a million dollars worth of land has been sold during the past twelve months, and values are appreciating steadily."

A. N. Wolverton.  
Manager.

### The Latest College Journal.

Students of the Manitoba Agricultural College have displayed most commendable enterprise in publishing a college journal which they have named the "M. A. C. Gazette." The "Gazette" is modeled in magazine form, is printed on the best of paper and is interestingly illustrated. All the reading matter, with the exception of the first leading article which is by Principal Black, is the work of the students and is upon a variety of subjects pertaining to the agriculture of Manitoba. Further issues of the Gazette will be welcome additions to the agricultural literature of the province.

### Grain Conference at Ottawa.

A conference between the men interested in the Western grain trade, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, was held at Ottawa last week. Representatives were present from the Grain Growers' Association's of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, from the railways, banks, and grain exchange and the whole question of marketing and transporting the grain, was gone thoroughly into. Exactly what will result from this conference of the various interests with the Minister, can not at present be foreseen. The conference was called ostensibly to discuss the Royal Grain Commission Report and decide in how far the recommendations of that Commission could be advisedly carried out. But all phases of the grain problem were taken up.

Mr. McKenzie, the Manitoba farmers' delegate laid before the meeting the various grievances connected with the terminal elevators and car distribution, and made a strong plea that the method of distribution of cars be not interfered with as against the view of the elevator and bankingmen that the car distribution be changed in times of great activity in the movement of grain. Mr. McKenzie gave statistics to show that the delay in car distribution and the movement of wheat generally could not possibly come from the present method of car distribution, as the percentage of cars loaded at platforms was a very small part of the movement, while the delay in the whole trade was considerable. He claimed that for the same reason the delay was almost entirely in the hands of the transportation companies. He gave statistics to show that the spread between the prices at Fort William and local points was in some instances so great that after deducting the cost of transportation the elevator man was found to have as much as the farmers. Messrs. Langley, Partridge and Sheppard discussed these and other points in connection with the trade, from the farmers standpoint.

\* \* \*

The Pennsylvania Experimental Station has lately been making a machine milking test details of which are given in a bulletin just issued. Results were for the most part satisfactory. More time was required to milk a cow with the machine than by hand, but one man being able to handle two or three machines at once could milk four or more cows with the machine while he would be milking one by hand. In some cows stripping was performed as thoroughly as by hand, but two of the cows under test, could not be milked by the machine at all. The quantity of milk which each cow gave, except these two, was practically the same whether she was milked by hand or by the machine, though wide variations were noticed in the flavor and keeping qualities of the milk of different cows.

## MARKETS

Nothing sensational occurred in the grain markets since last report, and prices in consequence have fluctuated only narrowly. The generally favorable crop conditions in all parts of the world from which reports are available have had a tendency to quieten matters and reduce prices to some extent. About April first the first quotation of prices for October delivery was posted in the exchanges. Winnipeg opened at 92. The price eased off three cents in the first week.

A factor that early in the week seemed likely to some extent to influence the wheat market, was the prevalence of dry weather through the central and southwestern American fall wheat States. Later, however, copious rains fell in all the affected States except Kansas and experts in the field report that there is no danger of injury to the crop without rain for two weeks. Insect ravages were reported, but the vigor of growth of the crop this spring makes green bug attacks but little felt. Conditions in other parts of the world are equally favorable. Prices at Winnipeg are as follows:

|                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| 1 northern.....  | 104½ |
| 2 northern.....  | 101½ |
| 3 northern.....  | 96½  |
| No. 4.....       | 90½  |
| No. 5.....       | 80   |
| No. 6.....       | 70   |
| Feed 1.....      | 53   |
| Feed 2.....      | 48½  |
| Oats.....        |      |
| No. 2 white..... | 41   |
| No. 3 white..... | 39½  |
| Rejected.....    | 36   |
| Barley—          |      |
| Rejected.....    | 48½  |

### OPTION QUOTATIONS.

|                  | May  | July | Oct. |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Wheat.....       | 105½ | 108½ | 89½  |
| Oats—            |      |      |      |
| No. 2 white..... | 42½  | 46   |      |
| No. 3 white..... | 41½  | 44½  |      |
| Rejected.....    | 37   | 40   |      |
| Flax.....        | 109  |      |      |

### PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Bran per ton.....    | \$20.00 |
| Shorts.....          | 20.50   |
| Barley and oats..... | 26.00   |
| Barley.....          | 25.00   |
| Oats.....            | 27.00   |

### HAY AND STRAW.

|                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Timothy on the track in carload lots \$14.00—\$16.00 |            |
| Prairie Hay.....                                     | 7.00— 8.00 |
| In loads.....                                        | 10.00      |
| Baled straw in carloads.....                         | 3.00 5.00  |

### BUTTER AND EGGS.

The price of butter advanced a little during the week and there is some chance of further advance shortly unless the stock on hand is augmented by surplus from the country or creameries. At present butter is a rather scarce commodity and is retailing at from 35 to 38. Eggs are likely to go lower than present quotations very shortly.

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Fresh made Creamery.....     | 33c to 34c |
| “ “ “ in boxes, 56 lbs. .... | 27c to 28c |
| “ “ “ 14 lbs. ....           | 27c        |
| Dairy butter in prints.....  | 25c to 27c |
| “ in tubs.....               | 23c to 25c |
| Manitoba cheese.....         | 13c        |
| Eastern cheese.....          | 13½ to 14c |
| Eggs, Manitoba fresh.....    | 15c to 18c |

### VEGETABLES.

|                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Potatoes, in carlots, per bushel..... | 45c to 50c       |
| Turnips, carlots, per bushel.....     | 65c to 70c       |
| Cabbage, per cwt.....                 | \$1.20 to \$1.50 |
| Beets “ “.....                        | \$2.00           |
| Parsnips “ “.....                     | \$1.50 to \$1.75 |
| Carrots.....                          | \$1.50 to \$1.75 |

### POULTRY.

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Turkeys, per lb.....            | 17c to 17½c |
| Chickens, roasters, per lb..... | 17c         |
| Broilers.....                   | 12c         |
| Geese.....                      | 12c         |
| Ducks.....                      | 16c         |

### WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK.

Exports steers, \$4.00; steers and heifers fit for butcher's use, \$3.75 to \$4.00; cows, \$3.00; ordinary butcher stock, \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Spring lambs, \$5.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$6.00. Hogs, select packing weighing from 160 to 220 lbs., \$5.00; heavy weights, stags, sows and roughs, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

### TORONTO.

Export steers, \$4.90 to \$5.50; butchers, \$5.15 to \$5.25; common, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sows, 3.50 to \$4.25; calves, \$5.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; hogs, select, \$5.65.

### CHICAGO.

Native beef cattle, \$4.60 to \$7.35; fat cows, \$3.30 to \$5.90; heifers \$2.85 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.75; canners and cutters, \$2.35 to \$3.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$5.30; milkers

and springers, \$20.00 to \$50.00. Hogs, select packing, \$5.80 to \$6.30; lighter weights, \$5.80 to \$6.30; heavier packing, fancy selected, \$6.20 to \$6.30; stags, roughs, mixed, etc., \$2.00 to \$6.00. Sheep, shorn native wethers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Western ewes, \$4.25 to \$6.00; Western wethers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; bucks, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Lambs, native shorn, \$6.00 to \$7.80; Western fed lambs, \$6.00 to \$7.65; Colorados, \$6.00 to \$8.15.

### HORSE MARKETS.

Considering the fact that horses are supposed to be in some demand for use on the farm, or about the cities, prices at which they are changing hands at present are rather low. Sales are being held almost weekly in Winnipeg at which good work horses of fair weight and quality are selling at from \$90 or lower up to \$165 or \$175. At a sale of this nature last week these prices were realized: working horses averaging 1300 pounds or over and from seven to twelve years old \$70 to \$165; drivers with little quality, most of them shaky in front from use on the streets, \$62 to \$80; horses of the "chunk" class, strong and likely looking workers anywhere around \$65 or \$70. These horses were, of course, not fitted for sale, were just taken from work on drays or deliveries. One team of fair quality, with good feet and legs, weighing about 2600 sold for \$170. The demand seems entirely from men requiring horses about town. Few farmers, if any, were among the purchasers.

### TORONTO.

The Toronto Junction horse exchange is developing into quite a market and several horses of all kinds were sold last week. Drafters run from \$140 to \$210; general purpose, \$125 to \$165; drivers, \$160 to \$190; and other sound serviceable horses from \$20 up to \$90.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

In Chicago horses are picking up in value and a good business is being done. Receipts are averaging a little lower than last year. Prices are no stronger than last quotation. Serviceable sound workers are in best demand. The following prices prevail at last report.

|                          | Medium    | Choice    |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Drafters.....            | \$125@165 | \$170@225 |
| Loggers and feeders..... | 60@160    | 160@190   |
| Farmers and small chunks | 50@ 85    | 95@150    |
| Actors and coachers..... | 110@130   | 140@350   |
| Carriage pairs.....      | 225@300   | 325@675   |
| Western (branded).....   | 15@45     | 60@100    |
| Mules.....               | 75@125    | 150@200   |

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# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Regina, Sask., is planning to build a new Collegiate Institute this year at a cost of \$120,000.

\* \* \*

Rudyard Kipling, the famous English author, will spend his summer vacation on Prince Edward Island.

\* \* \*

J. A. Aikin, editor of the Saskatoon Phoenix, has been appointed as a member of the educational council of Saskatchewan in succession to W. H. Sparling, of Battleford, who has resigned.

\* \* \*

The Princess Louise is at the head of a movement to erect a world's tribute to Shakespeare. It is to cost \$500,000, and the design is open to the competition of artists of all English speaking nations.

\* \* \*

The library of the late Bishop of Truro was sold at Sotheby's. A "Biblia Pauperum" brought \$6,450. Caxton's "Golden Legende," the third work, with wood-cuts, printed in England, sold for \$6,500.

\* \* \*

A vase of beautiful workmanship, with inscriptions tending to show that it was the property of Cleopatra, has been discovered at Anibeh, Egypt, by the Randall MacIver expedition, sent out by the University of Pennsylvania.

\* \* \*

The Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, has just completed a magnetic survey of the Pacific Ocean, on which it has been engaged for several years. The result will be of much practical benefit to navigation, as, because of the information gained, the charts for the Pacific will be greatly improved.

\* \* \*

Clara Novello, the Countess Gigliucci, one of the most famous European singers during the first half of the nineteenth century, is dead at the age of 89 years. The admiration and patronage of Mendelssohn were hers in Germany, and when she was in England, where she was very popular, she so won the admiration of Charles Lamb that he dedicated a poem to her. She retired in 1860.

\* \* \*

The Countess of Warwick, who has recently become a determined apostle of Socialism, is writing a book on society and court-circle life in England. "In it," she says, "I intend to give a picture of society as I have known it. I shall be fair, not hypercritical, but I intend fearlessly to tell the truth. . . . I am entirely adrift from my old existence, and can look at things in a cold, clear light from outside."

\* \* \*

Announcement has been made of the date of the concert to be given in Chicago by Mme. Eames in aid of the anti-vivisection fund. It has been arranged by the singer and the Anti-Vivisection Society to give it on Monday evening, April 13. The hall for the occasion has not been selected, but it will be one of the largest in the city, as it is expected the demand for seats will be greater than the supply.

\* \* \*

A competition conducted by The Church Family Newspaper to discover by the votes of its readers the most popular hymns for children, has resulted in a win for "There's a Friend for Little Children," which received 2,257 votes. "There is a Green Hill" was second with 1,930 votes. It was a little remarkable, observed the editor, to find "A Few More Years Shall Roll" on three coupons. Two competitors included Mrs. Hemans' "There is a Better Land" and one the national anthem.

London, March 24.—The Drury Lane theatre, London's premier playhouse, has been badly damaged by fire. The theatre was closed for repairs prior to the presenting of the new play, "The Sins of Society," on April 18. The famous old theatre, where Garrick, Kean, McCullough, the Kembles, Sarah Siddons and other histrionic stars, appeared, was opened in 1663, three years before the great fire, and was rebuilt some years later. It has passed through several fires since then, and was last rebuilt in 1812 by Mr. Wyatt. Of later years the theatre has been under the management of Sir Augustus Harris. It has become known as the home of pantomime, being devoted to that form of entertainment during the winter months.

\* \* \*

The freedom of the city of London was bestowed on Florence Nightingale, the organizer of nurses in the Crimean war. The ceremony took place in the Guild hall, in the presence of a large gathering, which included many physicians and nurses. Miss Nightingale, who is in her eighty-eighth year, was too infirm to attend, and was represented by her nephew. The usual costly gold casket was omitted from the ceremony in accordance with Miss Nightingale's wish, and one of oak and bronze was substituted. At her request, the \$500 usually expended for the golden casket will be given to charity.

The lord mayor of London officiated at the ceremony, and among those present were the directors of general army and navy hospitals, representatives of Red Cross societies and a deputation from several of the girl's schools. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the city chamberlain, said, in making the presentation, that the city regretted the unexplained omission of the former generation as a result of which Miss Nightingale had not been honored in this way half a century ago.

### A REFUTATION OF THE OSLER THEORY.

Mr. William De Morgan has not only established himself as a novelist; he has proved that the activities of old age are not as definitely mapped out as the world had supposed. We have been told that one of the exclusive charms of youth was its potentiality. A young man of twenty-one could imaginably prove to be a great general or a great writer. But after sixty it was not supposed that a man could set the Thames on fire if he had not done so already. We knew too much about sixty to believe that he could still be carrying a field marshal's baton on his person as a concealed weapon. Then came Mr. De Morgan with a fine novel at sixty-eight. Another of the same type followed at sixty-nine. When he is seventy he beats his own record, and is the author of a novel better than either of its predecessors. Most people have an explanation ready for Mr. De Morgan, and will tell you at once that these novels have been lying in his desk for years. He wrote them when he was forty and waited thirty years to publish them. It is practically certain that the ideas of "Joseph Vance," "Alice-for-Short," and "Somehow Good" have been drifting about in the author's imagination for a generation. They are in a sense Victorian novels. The man who wrote them lived the most impressionable part of his life when Tennyson, Ruskin, Morris and Burne Jones were living people to be met with in daily walk and conversation. But the unique qualities in Mr. De Morgan's novels are the qualities of old age. No young man could view life with the superb justice which he metes out to his characters. This is strong evidence to show that these three books have been given to us practically as the work of an old man. Therefore, Mr. De Morgan

has not only become a novelist of high rank, but he has widened the horizon of old age.

—Toronto News.

### THE PROPOSED RED RIVER CELEBRATION.

Ernest Thompson-Seton, Canadian author and naturalist, has suggested that Winnipeg hold a World's Fair in 1912. He doesn't advocate one of the greatest-that-has-been variety, with size and expense as its principal features and none but commercial reasons for its existence. The year 1912 will be the centennial of the founding of Lord Selkirk's Red River colony and the event, in his opinion, should be and could be fittingly celebrated if time and thought are spent lavishly upon the project.

This proposal is accompanied by some of the details as he has conceived them. He proposes that a solid fireproof building be erected as a permanent memorial, to be used as a hall of fame. It should have four doorways, representing the cardinal points of the compass, and also representing the gateways to the Canadian West, namely, York Factory on the north, Fort William on the east, Winnipeg on the south, and Vancouver on the west. In this hall there would be fifty niches for the names and portraits of the fifty men who during the century did most for the opening up of the country. Mr. Thompson-Seton gives his idea of the list, which includes Henry Hudson, Pierre Radisson, Prince Rupert, Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Capt. Vancouver, Lord Selkirk, Bishop Provencher, Sir James Douglas, Sir George Simpson, Archbishop Tache, Archbishop Machray, Rev. John Black, Principal Grant, Rev. George MacDougall, Major Walsh, Lord Dufferin.

### INSANE THROUGH RELIGION—A FALLACY.

If a dozen people were asked to give a list of the causes which, in their opinion, lead to insanity, it is safe guessing that ten out of the twelve would put religion and religious excitement in the list. It is a popular notion that a goodly proportion of the inmates of asylums have been mentally unbalanced because of religious influences, but like other popular notions few take the trouble to really investigate and form conclusions based on actual observation. If they did they would find that instead of religion disturbing the mental balance it has exactly the reverse effect, and physicians recognize this fact to the extent of calling upon religion as an aid in dealing with certain cases where the mind is affected. Dr. A. B. Richardson, lately in charge of the Hospital for the Insane at Washington, has had ample opportunity for observation and has tested the matter thoroughly. He says: "There are only two patients in this hospital whose insanity has any relation to religion, and I think, from their predisposition to insanity, that they would probably have become insane on some other subject, if they had not on religion. Now, if you had asked me how many people are kept by religion from insanity and out of these hospitals, you would have given me a question hard to answer, for they are a multitude. The good cheer, bright hopes, rich consolations, good tempers, regular habits and glad songs of religion are such an antidote for the causes of insanity that thousands of people are preserved from insanity by them. But for the beneficent influence of religion the country would have to double the capacity of her hospitals in order to accommodate her insane patients." When we stop to think about it, we can all substantiate his statements by examples which have come before us. A thousand have been saved from the asylum or from a suicide's grave by the thought of a wise and loving Power that was over-ruling for their good the struggles and sorrows and calamities that came into their lives. They trusted that "somehow good would be the final goal of ill," and so trusting remained sane and sweet and wholesome through the bitterest trials.

# POWER LOT---GOD HELP US

By Sarah McLean Greene

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(Continued from April 1st.)

But you'll like it. Say, I'll bet a million you'll like it. when you get your sea legs on and get things humming. Why, you're a regular picture o' them old Norseman I've read about come down in a straight line,—Olaf—Segul—T'or—

"T'or be d—d!" said Rob, exceeding bitterly, his head in his hands.

"Why don't ye look about ye?" I cried. "It's great. It's tremendous. It's worth all the rotten cities in the universe. It's God Almighty. Just look!"

"I c'n hear 'nough of it," he moaned, "without lookin'."

"Oh, come, Rob," said I, "come on, shipmate. Get up on your feet and hold your head in the air. Livin' or dyin', fear nothin' nor nobody, by Caesar! Say, don't turn ship about now and run before the gale, like you was afraid. No, sir, you won't do that; you're too big, you're a long sight too brave. Drive her on. Meet the swell, meet the breakers.—Drive her on, to port!"

"Jim," said he, courteously, with a confiding air of bravado, "give 's your hand on it."

## CHAPTER III UP THE HILL.

There was a curious, and, I felt, an altogether unnecessarily large group down by the shore to meet me on my arrival with my passenger. My comings were usually executed lonely and in silence.

Silent was the group, now, until Rob's tall silk hat began to draw upon them. He had started from New York with an appropriate paraphernalia of headgear in his hat box,—derby, soft felt, travelling cap, fur cap to match his sealskin overcoat, but he had, perhaps, staked what came most handy in the little games of chance with which he had beguiled the tedious journey; anyway, when I met him he had survived with only this dandy silk hat which now settled down softly, dripping with sea-dew, on the short barber-trained waves of his tawny hair.

The first intimation that the awe on the part of the onlookers was broken came in a running voluntary of giggles from some observant boys.

"Preachin' service next Sunday," said one to his elbow-mate, and showed his broad teeth in hilarity.

"Tain't a preacher, neither," responded seriously the one addressed; "it's a sewin'-machine agent."

"Oh, shet up," said a third. "See them trunks. It's a candy-sample runner, an' a wholesale one, too, by gosh!"

As all three watered at the mouth under this conclusion, Rob rose in sickly fashion, surveyed the wet shoals of the beach, rolled up the trousers from his dainty boots displaying some blue silk stockings with pink ornamentations on 'em, a diamond ring on his finger flashing brilliantly as he performed this feat.

Then he touched earth and swaggered unsteadily forward. There must have been some red dye in the silk lining of his hat; it had soaked down coldly on to his cheeks, and there was no question but that he looked theatrical.

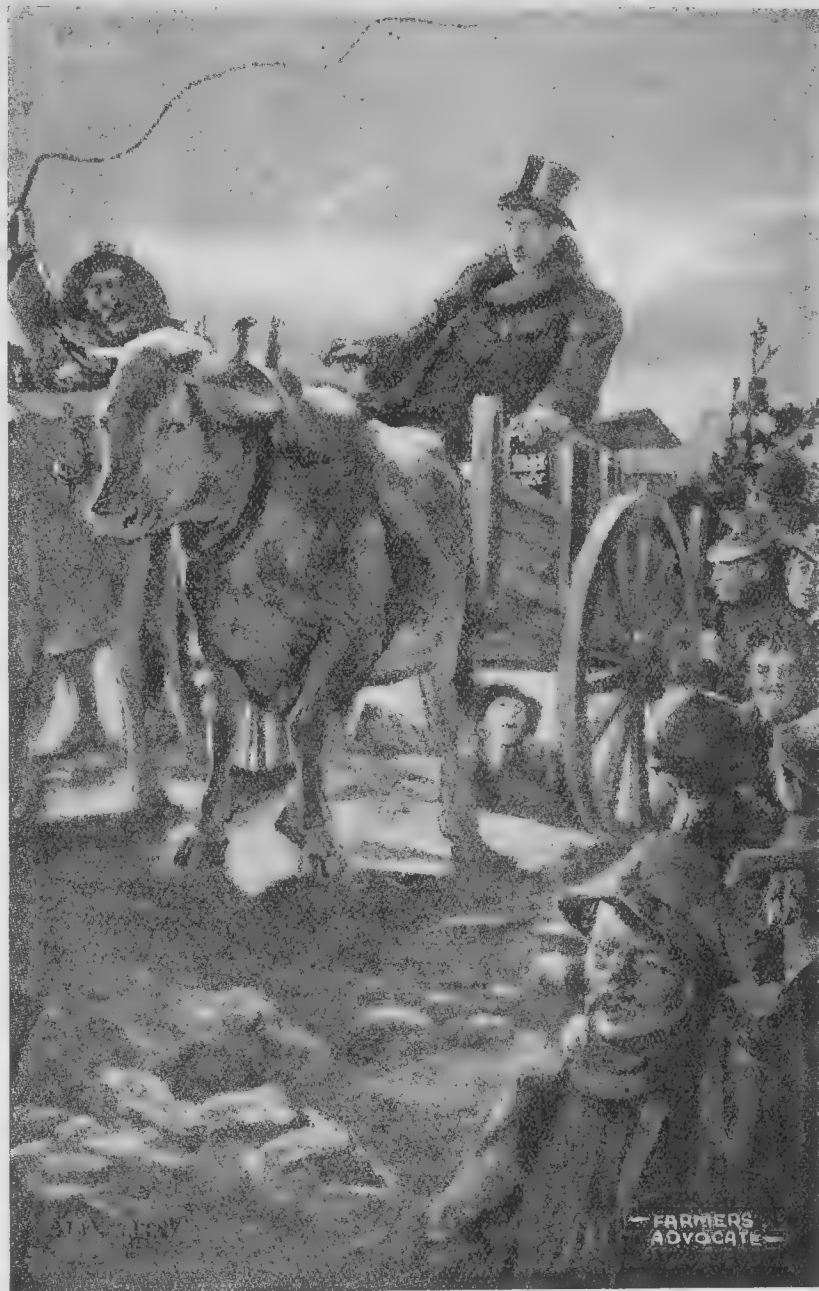
The boys grew bolder, and gave the lively steed of their fancy free rein.

"Say, Mister, when does your show open?"

"Say, Mister, which o' them boxes you got the performin' puppies in?"

"I'll show you," said Rob, catching his breath and leaning up against a boulder,—"I'll show you a' right, one o' these days, boys, what—hic—what box the—hic—the performin' puppies are in."

His voice was soft and sweet, coming from such a huge bulk. He appeared larger by reason of his coating of seal fur. They knew not that the seal



"STOP YOUR CART," GASPED ROB, "I'M COLD—I WANT TO WALK."

fur might possibly, be deceptive; that, it might be possible, an angry lion lay tortured in Rob Hilton's breast. His voice was plaintive and sweet, his cheeks ludicrously painted, and he had to lean against a boulder for support.

"Say," piped one shrill voice, overstepping all bounds, and taking the safeguard of flight as he yelled, "gi' me a free ticket, an, I'll wash yer face for ye."

"Belay thar," bellowed Captain Belcher, driving a pair of oxen to the front. "Belay thar, you suckers,—he's my man." Captain Belcher advanced toward Rob with outstretched hand. "Ye're welcome, young swell," he roared breezily. "Ye're welcome, Mr.—ahem—Mr. Daisy Lee. Have I named ye by the right handle? How d' do? How d' do?" There was abundant good nature in his voice, unable to quell, however, the promptitude of wit which surged as a fountain within him.

"My name is not 'Lee,'" said Rob surlily.

"No? Wal', we'll get things goin' by the right crank arter a while. Anythin' 'll do so as it 'll churn the butter, ye know. Ho, ho! Ho, ho!"

The wild shore rang with the buoyant laughter of Captain Belcher and his attendant group.

"It's nice to be smart," said Rob, extremely cynically, from his boulder, "and so funny." He kept his hand in his pockets, disdaining the overture of Captain Belcher's great outstretched

fist. Captain Belcher eyed him. He was a man of turbulent passions when roused. I waited a bit apprehensively. But Rob had got to fight his own battles. That was part of the day's work. If a man gets too tipsy to stand up for himself, and still takes a sly pull at the bottle whenever he gets a chance, he may as well have his eye-openers come in the natural way. Captain Belcher's regard of the handsome weakling leaning unsteadily against the boulder changed from indignation to contempt. He turned to boisterous action.

"Now then, boys, all together. Let's heave this cargo aboard. The kerridge is at the door." He indicated thus humorously the ox-cart half buried in the surf, a coarse structure set up on thunderous wheels. "No, boys, all together. Heave'er up. By the looks o' your dunnage you're reckoning on spendin' some time with us, Mr. Lee."

"Sure, I brought 'nough to change my shirt once 'n while," replied Rob, with meaning, his already nauseated vision fixed unpleasantly on Captain Belcher's soiled "linen."

"That's right. Hope ye'll marry an' settle right down here," retorted the now imperturbable captain.

"Sorry I ain't got a closed cab for ye. I was engaged ter haul ye up, an' that 'ar team o' oxen's all I got to show on the road. What d' ye say to it? Don't mind my feelin'—I'm used to havin' 'em hurted."

"Did you make it y'rself?" queried Rob, contemplating the grotesque equipage with plausible curiosity.

"I made the cart, Mr. Lee. One whose name I always mentions with awe made the oxen."

A joyful laugh went up all around Rob.

"Say, Belcher," inquired one, eagerly, "ye go'n ter haul 'em up Joggins, or the steep way?"

"I'm goin' up the steep way," replied Captain Belcher without hesitation, thoughtfully eliminating a strain from his quid of tobacco. "My oxen has jest been calked, they'll scrabble to it, I reckon; an' perhaps the view 'll kind o' wake up Daisy, here. He'll be glad he come, I bet, when he sees what a view he got. We got a view, by Tar, to knock the Alps endways. All aboard, Mr. Lee. My fagan, here, 'll only carry one passenger aside the trunks, an' you're that passenger by birth, eddication, an' good looks. Ef I'd only been born to ride instead o' walk? When I'm in a boat I git a chance to set down an' ride, but ol' mother earth has allus called on me to hoof it. Git aboard."

"I fancy I'll walk, too," said Rob, lurching forward—but he could not. With the long sail and the bleak chill of the wind added to his potations,—he could not.

"Heave, ho. Heave yerself up thar 'longside yer stowage," commanded Captain Belcher cheerfully, in a bellow that seemed to cow the very elements. "Set down on the balk of timber I've laid for ye athwart the gun'els o' the cart. Thar now. Feel yer moorin's? We'll warp ye up to Power Lot, God Help Us, somehow. Gee, haw! Giddup, Buck. Giddup, Bill. Giddup." A resonant crack of his whip started the procession. The "balk of timber" was securely held in place by the trunks, which were chained to the floor and cross-beams of the cart. The cart itself bore evidence of having served recently as a loud instrument in the purveying of guano. Rob rolled up his trousers still higher and gathered his garments close about him.

"He's reefin' all but his jib," commented an onlooker.

"Say, watch him wrop himself up in his fur polinay," exclaimed a delighted boy, with breezy directness.

Rob had a way usually of carrying himself at ease. He sat, gnawing his mustache, remotely sad, in spite of the animated group surrounding the cart.

"Does all this—rabble—belong where I'm goin'?" he inquired presently, with sour emphasis.

"No," responded Captain Belcher; "but events has so transpired as ter bring about a picnic for 'em early in the season this year, an' these 'ere innercent monkeys, blame' ef they ain't takin' advantage of it."

"I s'pose there's no way 'round here of making people mind their own business?" Rob flashed a look of hate at his blowsy following.

"Mebby, Mebby," said Captain Belcher reflectively; "that's somethin' ye'll have ter 'tend to when ye can stand on yer own pins, Daisy. Mean-whiles—it's my 'dvice—you 'est take what comes, without callin' no more 'tention to yerself 'n you can help. Tell ye the plain truth, ye're more conspikorous anyway 'n what I reckoned on what I agreed ter haul ye up the hill."

"Shut your mouth," suddenly cried Rob, doubling his fists.

"Tain't safe," Captain Belcher roared back at him pleasantly. "Tell ye, tain't safe. Let me shet my mouth, an' these 'ere oxen'd balk an' back, mebbey; an' them an' you'd roll back'ards down into—why, jest look back o' ye! Gee, Buck. Gee, thar. What in doom ye goin' to? Giddup. Giddup." An alarming mandate of the whip exploded in Rob's ears, as he turned.

He shivered at the stupendous scene spread below him, and turned his head

(Continued on page 532)



## THE SIN OF COMPLAINING.

And, when, the people complained it displeased the LORD; and the LORD heard it; and His anger was kindled; and the fire of the LORD burnt among them, and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp.—Num. xi.: 1.

What a terrible text that is! If God is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, then He must be greatly displeased when His people murmur and complain. If He so plainly showed the severity of His displeasure then, surely He does not lightly overlook the same sin now. He was displeased when the people complained—and yet, if we had been forced to endure their hardships, we might have fancied ourselves justified in grumbling. They were homeless, marching through a desert, never able to lay up any provision for the future, often parched with thirst, weary and footsore. And yet God was so greatly displeased when they complained that He sent a fire to consume them.

What of ourselves? Do we not accept hundreds of everyday blessings without much gratitude, and then grumble and complain if some little thing goes wrong? A man dying of thirst in the desert would lift up his heart in deepest thankfulness if he was given a scanty supply of water—though it might be warm and flavorless. Yet we seldom think of thanking God for the priceless gift of plenty of clear, cold water, and grumble because we can't have luxuries—as though water were not one of the greatest of luxuries. One of the gasping captives who were shut up in the stifling "Black Hole of Calcutta," would have known how to thank God for the gift of pure sweet air; another luxury we accept as a matter of course. God's best gifts are very common—love, health, air, water, light. They are not to be bought with money, but can be enjoyed by poor as well as rich.

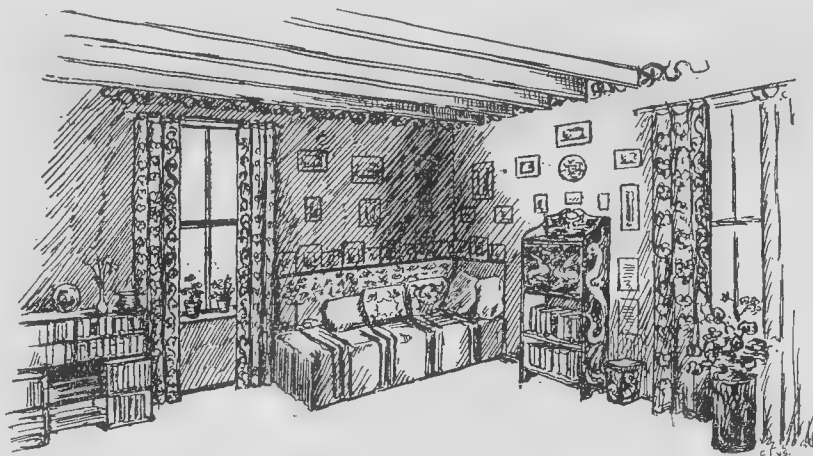
If the sin of the Israelites was very great in God's sight, how much more displeased must He be when He hears us grumbling. He had been kind to them but they had no idea of the length and breadth and depth and height of His infinite love. They never could have imagined that for love of them God would leave His throne and endure agony and death. We know something of the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, we know that He is seeking our eternal good always; and yet we are so quick to complain if the rain spoils a pleasure trip, if we have to wait a few days for a coveted letter, if we are called upon to do some distasteful piece of work, or to entertain for an hour or two some unwelcome visitor. Jonah was saved from death in a most marvellous fashion, yet he grumbled and murmured in a very unprophetic manner when he lost the gourd vine which had made a comfortable shelter from the sun.

Who can say that the sin of grumbling and complaining is only a trifling fault? It can ruin the happiness of a home almost more effectually than a crime, for it goes on all the year round with some people. Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of so-called "little sins," says that it is not necessary to break the glasses of a telescope in order to prevent you from seeing through them. Just breathe on them, and the dew of your breath will shut out all the stars. So it does not require great crimes to hide the light of God's countenance. Little faults can do it just as well. It is not so much the great sins which take the freshness from our conscience, as the numberless petty faults which we are all the time committing.

Think of the want of faith we show every time we grumble! Our lives are in God's hand. He knows what training and environment we need, and he is giving us the best. One word of complaint shows that we don't trust His wisdom and His love. If He were to offer us our choice, should we not be afraid to risk our own judgment? Surely we would say: "Lord, choose Thou for me, for I am sure to make mistakes." Why, then, are we not ready to trust Him when He doesn't offer us our choice? Why are we not quite sure that His choice is, and must always be, the best possible? Yet we constantly find fault with His ordering,

as though we knew, far better than He, the things that would be best for us. And this habit of complaining is not only a sin against God—a sure proof that we don't trust His love—it is also a sin against our neighbor and ourself. It makes an uncomfortable atmosphere wherever we go, and it soon writes its name unmistakably on the face. It is foolish to study advertisements of complexion improvers, when one is deliberately writing lines on the face which cannot fail to make it unpleasing to others, depriving it of the beauty which all have the power to obtain—the beauty of bright cheerfulness. The sin of complaining can never be conquered in negative fashion. It is not enough for us to keep from spoiling the good time of other people, we are bound to actively help them to have good times. Whatever the weather may be outside our homes, it is our business—as Christians—to keep the inside bright and pleasant.

A Zanzibar legend shows that even the heathen see the duty of home-making. The story goes that a woman of Zanzibar once went to a medical man for a charm which would make her husband love her. She was told that



FURNISHED BY THE HANDS AND SKILL OF THE MISTRESS.

the charm could not be made unless she brought the eyebrows cut from a live lion. The woman was in earnest, so she hunted up a lion, fed him day after day, and at last tamed him so he went to sleep with his head in her lap. She cut off the eyebrows and hurried back to the medicine man, who said: "Oh, you brave woman, you need none of my charms! You who have succeeded in taming that savage beast, can't you win your husband's love in the same way?"

So she whitewashed her house, painted door and windows, swept it up inside and out, and cooked good meals. When her husband came home she always met him with smiles, keeping her troubles to herself; she never scolded him, and was always at leisure to listen when he wanted to talk. Of course, he soon found that his own home and his own wife were the best. Where there's a will, a way can always be found. And a cheerful temper is a blessing to its possessor also. Bancroft, who was vigorous at ninety, used to say that the secret of a long life is in never losing one's temper. Discontented people, who go about the world looking like chronic thunder-clouds, are seldom very healthy. Plenty of people settle down into melancholy invalidism simply because they will not exert themselves to be happy. One great secret of happiness is service. If you feel inclined to be cross and "blue," the surest way to become sunny again is to do something to make someone else happy. And it isn't always necessary to go out to visit the sick and the poor. We owe a good deal of kindness to the people who are well and who are well-to-do. Someone has said that we should never be "too busy to be kind." If we are to enter into the lives of others, in helpful sympathy,

we must not be too busy about our own affairs. Let us remember the parable-picture of Martha bustling about the house, and Mary, who was called "idle," but who won the high approval of the Master of the world because she sat quietly and entered into His thoughts. The mother who is too busy working for her children to spare time for real listening—sympathetic listening—when they come to her with their little pleasures and sorrows, is making a mistake she will deeply regret in the future, when, perhaps, her children will have drifted away from her just because they found she could never make time to be a companion to them. And the wife, who, like the woman of Zanzibar, wishes to charm her husband, will never do it by becoming a household drudge, a slave who can never break loose from work.

Life is very big, no matter how obscure it may appear to be. Did you ever realize that every act and word and thought is not over and done with as soon as it has dropped into the past? It is always living on, having become, a part of character. God sees it still, and one day He will hold it up for us to

see again, saying that it is great and glorious—if done for love's sake—or mean and dishonorable—if inspired by selfish motives. Sins done secretly will not always be hidden. So we should live our lives in honest frankness, then we never need fear exposure. And there is really no need to make ourselves unhappy if other people find fault with us. If we can look up joyously into our Master's face, sure of His approval, then it is a very unimportant matter whether men approve or not. And the approval or disapproval of men often veers round very suddenly. "Sister Dora," of Walsail, was stoned by the rough men she was trying to help, but she met roughness with gentleness, conquered hate by love, and when she died, the people mourned as if each had lost his best friend.

The gloom of a complaining spirit must vanish if the soul is flooded with the abiding presence of the Sun of Righteousness. Gladness is our duty, and it is our privilege. If we are neglecting this duty, and casting away this privilege, we are wronging ourselves and all who know us.

"Why darken we the air  
With frowns and tears, the while  
We nurse despair?  
Stand in the sunshine sweet,  
And treasure every ray,  
Nor seek with stubborn feet  
The darksome way."

HOPE.

## FURNITURE MADE AT HOME.

In some former articles I have given the details used in the decoration of the room illustrated here. The stencil for the fringe and curtain border were the last, and some time before appeared the unit used on the main body of the burlap curtain.

This time I am going to describe some of the furniture of this room.

The desk is made of white wood, bass wood I think, but any seasoned wood would do so long as it has a good grain and is not knotty, or for burnt work as little grain as one can get.

It stands five feet at the highest point in the middle of the back and is two feet six inches wide, outside measurements. The top shelf is four feet from the floor, the front which opens is at the bottom thirty-one inches from the floor, the book shelves below about equally dividing the space. The desk inside is divided by a shelf, the top one with compartments for letters, and the bottom has a space big enough for the cash book and ledger. I cut paper patterns for the sides and back, then the wood was cut from them. The front which opens is held in place, not by hinges but a nail on each side which goes through the side of the desk into the lower corners. When open it is supported by a cord fastened to screw eyes in the inside of the desk and the upper inside corners of the lid; when closed it is held in place by a little wooden button on a screw in the middle of the front edge of the top shelf.

The design of dragons is burnt and the back ground stained dark brown; but if you haven't a pyrography outfit a very good result can be obtained by staining the outline dark and the background a shade lighter. The scrap basket is of cardboard stained to match the desk.

The camp bed, with a hay mattress covered with a green and crimson striped rug, and cushions covered with cretonne and red cotton, stencilled and filled with feathers saved from the body of the hen, cost a mere trifle. The piece of burlap on the wall is stencilled in green and made to look very cosy besides protecting the wall. The book case is four boxes, two soap boxes and two rather deeper for the under ones. They were sandpapered to get the marks off and then stained brown and waxed. The boards used for shelves in them are shown in the sketch. Between the two lower boxes the space is big enough for magazines and newspapers and the top makes a place for a few pieces of decorative pottery.

The hollow log brought in from the bush with the bark left on, after a piece of wood had been nailed on to the bottom made an ideal flower pot for a big scarlet geranium, which gave a touch of bright color all winter. The pictures, mostly water color sketches and photos, bound with passepartout binding. The glasses which I had cut at the hardware store only cost a few cents each.

ELEANOR LYS.

## HOUSE MOTTOES

One of the most appropriate quotations for the guest-room may be found in Whittier's lines entitled "A Quiet Room."

"For so I find it well to come  
For deeper rest to this still room;  
For here the habit of the soul  
Feels less the outer world's control  
And from the silence multiplied  
By these still forms on every side  
The world that time and sense has known  
Falls off and leaves us God alone

Another in a New York hotel is:—  
"Sleep sweet within this quiet room,  
O thou, whoe'er thou art,  
Nor let no mournful yesterday  
Disturb thy quiet heart.

"Nor let to-morrow scare thy rest  
With dreams of coming ill;  
Thy Maker is thy changeless Friend,  
His love surrounds thee still.

"Forget thyself and all the world,  
Put out each feverish light;  
The stars are shining overhead.  
Sleep sweet! Good-night good-night!"



## Is Sure to Please You

You may, perhaps, be skeptical when you commence using it.

But long before the pound is finished you will realize that no other tea you ever used tasted as good as Blue Ribbon.

And if observant you will also notice that considerably less of Blue Ribbon is required per cup, making it very economical.

Try a pound—That's all we ask.

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DAVID CROCKETT  
**It's always safe to go ahead on ELGIN Time**

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to

Elgin National Watch Co.,  
Elgin, Ill.

This shows the result of using a Horse Power Spramotor on potatoes in Forestville, Conn., and the testimonial of the user will speak for itself.

Aug. 6th, 1907.

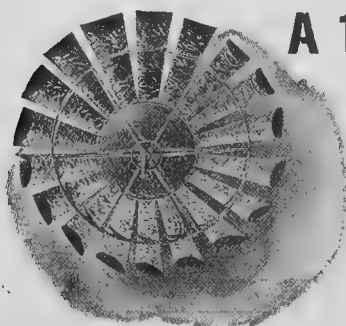
"Dear Sirs,  
Your machine has given good satisfaction running at high pressure, and so simple any man who can run a harrow can run it."

JOS. A. FAGAN.

Free Particulars Apply.  
Agents Wanted.

**Spramotor Co. Ltd.**

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## A 12 ft. STAR WINDMILL

with Shafting, Crinder, Pulley, Guy Rods

**Only 100 Dollars**

Any mechanic or handy man can erect one.

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Our Wood and Iron Pumps are unequalled

Catalogue Free. Address—

**BRANDON PUMP and WINDMILL WORKS**

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# Ingle Nook

## INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES.

Dear "Somerset Lass"—I owe you all sorts of apologies for treating your Scotch Scones so badly. The first recipe got lost, and after you so kindly supplied the second it got on the wrong page and had a line left out. We were changing proof-readers at the time and that page was not read by me. Will readers who are keeping that recipe for Scotch Scones sent by "Somerset Lass" kindly add "one pound of flour" to the recipe?

\* \* \*

"Prairie Bell" asks how to remove fly specks from polished furniture. Take a soft sponge, wet with clean cold water, and wash over the article. Then wring a soft chamois skin out of clean water, wringing as dry as possible and wipe the article dry. Wipe only one way. If the spots are very bad try this solution:—1 pint of 98% alcohol, ½ ounce ground resin 1½ ounce gum shellac. After the resin and shellac put in the alcohol, mix in a pint of linseed oil and give the whole a good shaking. Apply with a cloth and polish with a flannel.

\* \* \*

"Agnes" sends recipes for good Christmas pudding, and suggests that when using lemon cheese for cakes it is an improvement to add a grated sweet biscuit or small sponge cake. She has tested most of the capabilities of packing boxes. She had nine: six made two cupboards, one a wash board one a dressing table and the ninth a wash-stand. That's making good use of them isn't it? I wish she would explain the construction of the wash-board.

## ANOTHER FROM HEREFORDSHIRE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I respectfully beg space for a few lines in this department of your esteemed paper. My doing so is prompted by having read on two occasions the letters from the "White Faced Uns."

I think I have some claim to this distinction also, having, when a boy in my teens, left Leominster on the 29th of June, 1883, with the largest consignment of pedigreed Hereford cattle that ever left England at one time,—310 head, bound for western Iowa, U. S. A. I stayed with those white faces for eight months, then began my travels in the States to California where I was employed on immense sheep and wheat ranches, finally settling down on my own farm in central Alberta. I may say that I never met a solitary person from Herefordshire, except our own little band of fourteen who are all dead except myself. I have never seen a prettier country than Herefordshire in all my travels,—with its park-like scenery, orchards and hop yards. I fully intend going back on a visit before next Christmas, for my mother and father are still living and farming not far from Baron's Cross, Leominster. I know nearly all the places mentioned by your fair correspondent, including Mortimer's Cross, of which I have got a very good photograph; also Eardsland and Burton Court, and Shobdon Court, the seat of Lord Bateman. On my intended visit I expect to meet a great many people in this part of the county and talk with them about emigration, as I thoroughly understand the difficulties and labor problems on both sides, having graduated in the school of experience and earned my living by the sweat of my brow. I, like "Sand-on" in your January 8th issue, believe that these simple, honest people should be talked to by practical persons who have made a success themselves, not by glib-tongued agents who know nothing about the requirements of a successful settler. It's the agricultural class that's wanted in Western Canada. I have only written half that I started to but it's enough of the quality. Wishing your "White-Faced-Uns" every success.

MOTTLE-FACED-UN.

## TAKING TIME FROM THE BABIES.

Dear Dame Durden and All:—I have often thought of writing to you before, but I never seemed to have anything to write about. Now I think I can help "Up-A-Tree" to get part way down.

First, as regards her soap, my grandmother told me that if I would put a handful of salt to about three or four gallons of boiling soft soap, it would be hard when it was cold. I cannot take space to tell her how to make soft soap, but I think from what she says she knows how now; if not, she can write, and I will tell her, if her letter is forwarded to me.

Now, about her starched clothes, put a spoonful of salt to about two quarts of starch, and your clothes will not freeze very hard. Then take them off the line when they will still be damp and iron them. If she has a room, such as a wood-shed or summer-kitchen, she can hang her colored clothes there until they are dry, or until she wants to use them (if they are not dry), and then take them in and iron them and they will not be any more faded than in the summer sun.

Hoping I have been of some benefit to you I will close, as this is getting pretty long and my babies need my attention. Wishing you all every success through the summer.

JORDANITE.

(I have forwarded the address you so kindly sent to "Up-A-Tree"—Many thanks for the kind remarks about the Nook. Its members make it what it is. If they did not maintain a high standard, I could not procure one. We shall surely count you as a member in full standing on the strength of your good intentions. D. D.)

## WHO IS GOING TO GARDEN?

Dear Chatterers:—It is time to begin thinking of vegetable gardens. Some of you are going to have them as a matter of course. Some more are going to try gardening this year for the first time. Two more groups are left—those who are not going to garden because they do not want to be bothered and those who want a garden but who can't get enough encouragement and aid to start in.

"What are the advantages of having the farm vegetable garden?"

Will every member who has an opinion on one side or the other of this question express it briefly and clearly and send it in at once?

Will the experienced gardeners give a list of the best vegetables to grow?

Let us hear from everybody right away for delayed answers will be too late to be of use.

DAME DURDEN.

## TO MAKE LYE.

Dear Dame Durden:—In your issue of February 19th I noticed a request for home-made soap and as you refer to the chatterers for help, I will give you what little I can. You said some one else had asked for the home-made soap recipe and would find it in the "Selected Recipes" column but I could not find it in that issue or the one following. Now, I do not know all about that kind of soap only what I can remember from seeing my mother make it. She used to take a box that would hold a good tub full of ashes (an old barrel would do) and set it up on something about two feet high, pour on water about a quart at a time till it starts to drop. Don't let it run faster than a good fast drop. Of course, there must be a hole in the bottom of the box—at the edge is best. Then when you have a good sized pot of lye, put in your scraps, or they can be put in the pot when it is put under the leach. I think about a quart of fat to three or four gallons of lye is about right. I do not know just how long it should boil for soft soap. Mother used to keep trying it on a saucer with a little wooden spoon. For hard soap I think she just



let it boil longer and put in a little more fat. If "Up-a-Tree" was in no hurry I could write to my mother and find out.

I, like a good many others, like so much to read the articles written by yourself. I would have liked that vocation and have always grieved because my talent did not turn in that direction. Consequently I will never be offended at not seeing any of my letters in print. I have had la grippe for two weeks and this is only the third day I have been up.

"OREGONIAN."

(Lack of space accounts for the disappearance of our recipes column for the last few weeks but we hope that will be remedied soon. I am using your soap recipe because it gives the direction for making lye which someone may be glad to know. We are sorry to hear of your illness but hope it is now a thing of the past. D. D.)

#### NOT LIKE MOTHER'S YET.

Dear Dame Durden:—May I call on your pleasant nook again? I have come this time to thank kind "Granny" and "Grannie" for their assistance in the matter of the plum pudding. Yes I received the little box of pudding. I had no idea who could have sent it. At first I thought it was a box of wedding cake though it had the appearance of pudding. I agree with Dame Durden that it was a great idea of Granny's to give one such a fine chance to test the quality of the pudding. Perhaps some of the members can guess my surprise when I received a small pretty box containing a piece of pudding wrapped in paper. It puzzled me for a long time. The address was written in a strange hand and the longer I had it the more it puzzled me until Granny's letter appeared in the Ingle Nook which solved the whole thing. Dame Durden must have been mistaken when she said the pudding must have been devoured before Granny's letter appeared. In fact it isn't devoured yet. I thought I would save it until I found from whom it came. I am going to test it soon. It is quite dry now which I expect will somewhat mar its quality. Many many thanks to Granny! She was very kind and considerate. I must also thank Grannie for her kindness. I am going to try both recipes. But still the puddings are not like the one my mother-in-law made, my husband says. He said she first made a very rich dough of some sort then rolled it out. She then spread it with scalded and stoned plums (which they raised themselves) and sprinkled them with sugar. It was then rolled and after being boiled was cut in slices and served with sauce. He said it was very rich. I have an idea it was something like Simnel cake. I am sure it would be very nice if Granny would send us her recipe for Simnel cake as the other was not quite full enough. (I hope I am not hurting the sender's feelings. If so please forgive.) Wishing the members and Dame Durden every success.

"HAWKEYE"

#### RHUBARB RECIPES.

Rhubarb Sauce.—Gather as many stalks as desired and wipe clean and dry. Take several stalks at a time on a board and with a sharp knife cut into half-inch bits but do not peel. Measure two cups rhubarb to one of sugar, place in a granite kettle on back of stove, stirring occasionally until sugar is dissolved. Then bring to the front and let simmer gently without stirring and without covering until the pieces are clear. A few whole cloves give a nice flavor.

Baked Rhubarb.—Put rhubarb and sugar in the proportion of two to one in a covered granite pan. Mix well, cover, then place in a hot oven and bake until the pieces are tender.

Rhubarb as Dessert.—Cook rhubarb tender, keeping the pieces whole. Drain off the juice, put the fruit in a china or glass dish, sprinkle with sugar. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar and some grated orange peel and put it over the fruit. Place in the oven for two or three minutes, then set aside to cool. Whipped cream can be used as well.

Rhubarb Pie.—Line a pie plate with good paste, and for each pie allow two cups rhubarb, one cup sugar. Sprinkle the fruit with flour, a little cinnamon and a few bits of butter. Dampen the edge of the paste with water, put on the top crust, pinch down well around the edge and bake in a quick oven. Never use water as there is juice enough in the fruit.

Rhubarb Preserve.—Take equal parts of rhubarb and sugar, flavor same with ginger, orange or pineapple, cook until tender. Let cool before bottling.

(The recipes above were sent by "Puss")

Rhubarb with Ginger.—To 12 pounds of rhubarb, cut up, add 9 pounds sugar and let stand over night. In the morning boil for two hours, stirring that it may not burn, and add whole root ginger to taste. This will keep in an open crock.—Sent by "SUNSHINE."

Candy Chocolate Drops.—For the cream boil 2 cups of white sugar in a cup of milk for five minutes; add one teaspoonful of vanilla, then beat till it is stiff enough to make it into drops. For chocolate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cake of chocolate, grate and moisten it with a spoonful of milk. Steam it over the kettle. Drop the cream, when hard one at a time into the melted chocolate, using a fork or wire to handle them with. If this be done quickly they will be coated with chocolate. Put them on a buttered dish.—Asked for by BLUEBELL.

Peanut Brittle.—Into a frying pan put one cup of white sugar and when it melts have a buttered plate lined with shelled and chopped peanuts and pour the melted sugar over it, and before it is too hard mark in squares.—asked for by "BLUEBELL."

Hard Soap.—One box lye, 5 lbs grease, 1 lb resin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gals soft water. Put the water on the stove in an iron pot, and when it boils add the lye. When this is dissolved add the grease and stir till all is melted. Then add the resin gradually and let boil for an hour and a half. Keep stirring with a stick and add water to keep up the original quantity. Pour into wet tins, and when hard cut into bars.—Sent by SUNSHINE.

#### "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS."



5319 Misses' Blouse  
or Shirt Waist,  
14 and 16 years.



5834 Seven Gored  
Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

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5884 Seven Gored  
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The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust-measurement. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.

(Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.)

#### NOTICE TO PATTERN PURCHASERS.

Our pattern service is ready to begin again and is sure to be as satisfactory as before. Do not order any patterns which appeared in issues previous to this, but those appearing now and in the coming issues can be obtained through this office. Remember that it will require from ten days to two weeks to fill your order.

## RIGHT WORKING DRILLS BRING PLEASURE AND PROFIT

IT is important to have the seed bed just right, and just as important to plant the seed at the right depth, to cover it properly, and to drill in proper amounts. Deering seeding machines are specially built and adapted to meet conditions in Western Canada.

The disks cut a uniform depth so that the seed is deposited at an even depth. The fluted force feed will sow any kind of grain and in any quantity without changing the speed of the mechanism.

Deering disk drills are made with either 14, 16, 20 or 22 disks. The feed will deliver all kinds of grains evenly at correct depth and the chain coverers will cover in heavy, damp soil just as well as in light soil.

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Deering disk, lever smoothing and peg-tooth harrows, cultivators and scufflers are the best implements of their kind.

Local agents located throughout Western Canada will gladly supply all detail information on the Deering line of implements and drills. Call on them or write our nearest branch house for catalogue and other information.

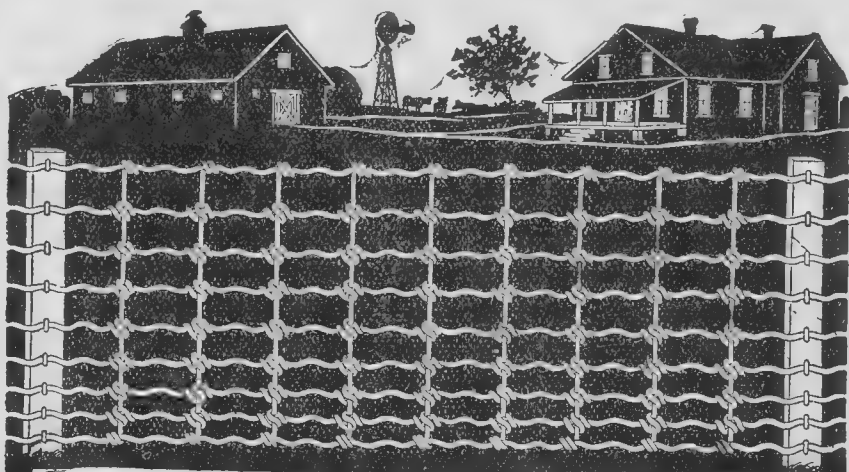
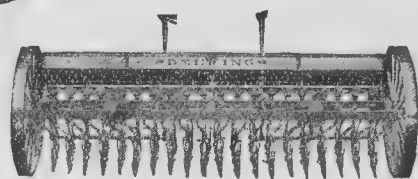
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Ideal is the recognized standard fence for Canadian Railways. Railroads build fences for permanence. Canadian farmers are buying more Ideal Fence to-day than any other make. They keep our two factories busy, turning out fence at the rate of 30 miles a day. You see this fence everywhere you go. You know there must be reasons. Just take a good look at it as shown above and read the argument for buying

## IDEAL FENCE

Looks strong, doesn't it? It is strong. It's made to last. All made of No. 9 hard steel wires, both horizontals and uprights. Heaviest fence wires used. It adjusts itself in extremes of temperature. That's why Ideal fence always stands up erect. The lock which is used at every intersection of wires is shown in lower left hand corner. Neither climbing over nor forcing, nor crowding, nor anything else can make the wires slip. It is not a fence that gets holes in so cattle and horses can poke their heads in and hogs root their way through. You can't tell about the galvanizing from looking at the picture but look at the fence itself for that. More heavily galvanized than any other. Easy to build, fits any surface, hilly or level

#### Is the Argument sound?

People who have investigated it answer yes. That's why so many are buying it. Take a little time to think of the essentials of good fencing before you buy. The Ideal has all of them. We know you'll want Ideal when you know about it. Write for our book about fencing, FREE.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, 14-16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

## WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired and when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

## MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.

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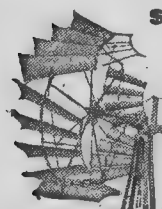
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Appleton, Wis., U. S. A.

# Children's Corner

### NOTICE THIS LETTER,

Dear Boys and Girls.—There seem to be quite a number of you in favor of using pen-names instead of your own, so that I have decided to print them when letters come signed that way. But there are several things you must remember, and if you do not keep the ADVOCATES you had better cut this out and paste it into a book, so that there will be no disappointments because you forgot.

1. In choosing a pen-name take one that has not been used in the Corner before. We can't have two alike or there will be confusion.

2. No matter how often you write do not change the pen-name you used the first time.

3. Always give your own name and address as well as a pen-name or your letter cannot be printed.

4. If you wish to begin corresponding with another member write the letter, put it, in an envelope with a stamp on it, and send it enclosed in a letter to me. I'll write on the correct address and send it on to the rightful owner. After the first letter the correspondence can go on in the ordinary way without any more help from me.

5. Any member can earn a boy's watch by sending in three new subscribers at \$1.50 each, and any member who sends in four new subscribers at \$1.50 each can earn a lady's watch. Archie Rankin and Gladys Hickin have each procured a watch in this way.

Cousin Dorothy.

### GOING TO TRY TOO.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to your Corner once before and as I saw my letter in print I thought I would write again.

I have a piano and am taking music lessons. I have about a mile and a quarter to go to school but I do not walk in the winter time. I am in the fourth book.

We have five horses and four cows and a number of pigs and chickens. For pets I have a cat and a dog.

I was reading the Children's Corner and I saw where a little girl and boy had won a watch and I am going to try too.

Wishing the Corner much success.

CLARA MARIE PATCHELL. (11).

Man. (a).

### TRYING FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I hope my letter will be in print. I have three brothers and one sister. I am in the second reader. My teacher's name is Mrs. M.—and I like her fine. Mrs. M.—gives the girl or boy a dollar at the end of the month if our books are neat and if we do not have any misconduct marks.

We had two rabbits and they jumped out of the pen and ran away. I am ten years old. I am going to try to get some new subscribers.

We live in town, and I am very glad we do not live in the country because I would get cold coming in. I get cold enough going to school from where we live. My father is a teacher in Camrose.

Alta. (a) MARGARET RUSSELL.

### A PROMISE AND A SUGGESTION.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I like Kit Allen's plan for pen names and the new name and emblem for our club. I think it would be delightful to have pen names if it would not cause Cousin Dorothy too much trouble. Would it? I did not see the paper where it told about getting the watches. I shall certainly try to get one and if I succeed I will tell you. I say, let us begin and see who can write the best and most interesting letters! Tell the things which interest you and you may be sure it will interest others. I would also like to suggest that some of the children who are good at composition would write some stories. Hoping that you can make out my writing I remain,

Your affectionate Cousin,

Alta. (a). GLADYS TRIMBLE.

### AN AMBITIOUS GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner and I am very glad to have the privilege to write to you.

Father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years. I go to school every day and I like it. I have four sisters and three brothers coming to school with me. There are ten of us in the family, five girls and five boys. Father is not home very much. In the winter he goes out on the lake to work and in the summer he goes out to Cobalt to work in the mines. This is the first winter I have gone to school all day. We only had school in the morning so I did not get along very fast. Father gave us girls an organ last spring for a present, and my sister and I are taking music lessons.

I am trying to get four subscribers so that I can earn the lady's watch. I would like to know if I was to get another four subscribers could I earn a watch chain? I hope this will escape the waste basket.

Man. (a). EDITH McIVOR.

(You are certainly going to be busy if you earn a watch and a chain too. We can send you a chain I think for four more subscribers, but if you get more than four we can give you a chain of a better quality. However do your best and we will do our best for you. We should have a great many new subscribers from your district. I wish you all good luck. C. D.)

### WANTS TO WRITE STORIES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not found a good story yet to write for our corner but soon will have one. Do you want me to make up one? I have got two girls to write to me through our corner. I was thinking it would be fine for us all to write stories to the corner, as they would be nice to read in evenings. Don't you think so? I wish too, that we could have different names. Do any of the members skate? I cannot, but am going to try. I would like to correspond with Ella Prichard if she will please write first. We are having nice weather here now, just like spring.

I guess I will soon have to close as I am making a long letter but that is what I like to see. We have a little pony which we drive to school.

Man. (a). BLANCHE CAMPBELL.

### A MIST OF FRECKLES.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I saw Kit Allen's letter and thought her plan a good one about having a name for our club. Let's send suggestions. How would the "Cousin Club" do? or "Cousin Dorothy Dots?" or the "Freckled Family?"—Dear me! I'm so freckled myself that I think everyone else must be too. I see through a mist of freckles, you see. I will have well earned my name at the end of this letter.

Do any of the members belong to a mission band? If so, I wish they would write to me. If not, do start one right away, for it's the best thing we have for little folks here.

But good-bye for now. I hope this new plan will be a success and we will get a name for ourselves.

Success to you all,

Man. (a). FIZZLE TOP.

### GONE TO TEXAS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I would like to join your club. I am going to try and help your corner as much as I can. We live a mile and a half from our school which is going to start April first. It was just built this winter. I have been going to school in Weyburn all winter, staying with my sister. We have six horses whose names are Bonnie, Sheal, Prince, King, Tom and Jerry, and we have four cows and four calves. We have ten pigs and about a hundred chickens, one dog whose name is John and a cat named Tom. My brother-in-law has gone to Texas and maybe they are going to move to Texas. I got seventeen valentines on St. Valentine's Day. I dressed for two carnivals. My sister took the prize.

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## London Old Boys Reunion and Summer Carnival

The Old Boys of London and Middlesex will meet this year in the week of August 3rd to 8th to hold one of their celebrated reunions and summer carnival.

London has the pioneers of the home-coming movement and has evidently set a pace that many of the cities have attempted to follow, but have not yet equalled.

The entire week is given up to the entertainment of the visitors. The city will be beautifully illuminated and every preparation is being made to entertain the visitors. Special rates have been granted on all the railroads and an enormous crowd is assured.

Mr. E. J. MacRobert, an old Middlesex boy, is President of the Association.

If the Old Boys scattered throughout the country would communicate with B. C. McCann, the Secretary, he would send them an invitation and also give them information as to rates, etc.

She got a lovely biscuit jar, hand painted. I have three brothers and three sisters. One brother in North Dakota on a homestead. I would like to go down and live with him for he is not married yet. We haven't had much cold weather yet this winter.

Sask. (b) MARIE THIEMAN.

(We will be glad of your help, and one way you can give it is to do your very best writing and write on just one side of the paper. C. D.)

## Black Watch

Black Plug

The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.



2271



## Trade Notes.

For a windmill, shafting grinder pulley, guy rods, \$100 seems very little money, yet that is the figure quoted by the Brandon Pump and Windmill Works of Brandon, Man. This firm makes a specialty of windmills and pumps and is in a position to meet every emergency that might arise in connection with the installation of a pumping arrangement.

\* \* \*

A PLOW FRAME that will neither break nor bend is one of the modern achievements that was little dreamed of a few years ago yet this is what is now offered in the "New Eclipse" made by Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co. and handled in Western Canada by Stewart-Nelson Co. Also the "New Eclipse" is furnished with extra heavy beams, heavy shares and other parts in proportionate excellence to make up a plow that suits the most critical plowman and works in the most difficult soils.

\* \* \*

Getting water on the "prairies" is no easy task but the work can be greatly facilitated and the average expense of a well reduced by securing from the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Winnipeg, one of their well-drilling outfits. When purchased for use in Saskatchewan half of the expense is borne by the Provincial Government and when used in the other Province a lightens labor so much that it is practically a boon to any community.

This same company are also prepared to supply a satisfactory gasoline engine, new 1908 Model Power wind mill and the popular Empire cream separator.

\* \* \*

"Depressed commercial conditions" do not appear to adversely effect the business of the Empire Separator Co., for while many commercial business have been retrenching and contracting the Empire Co., have been extending, their trade and establishing further connection in Western Canada. Recently this firm has opened up in Winnipeg a Western branch to take care of the business West of the Lakes. Mr. Ellwood, an experienced separator man is in charge of the Western business and is determined that the man who keeps a cow will know more about Empire separators and their advantages than he gets by simply reading the ad's."

\* \* \*

### SOME FACTS ABOUT FENCING.

Peerless fencing is made in a variety of styles to suit the different uses for which fencing material is required and the purchaser may select a mesh as closely or as openly woven as may suit his requirements and in either case he is sure of getting a fence that will stand up to every reasonable test which may be applied to it.

When properly erected Peerless Fencing will resist all attacks of unruly animals and no stock can break through, go under or over it. It is superior to barbed wire as it offers an equally effective barrier without the danger which is constantly present where barbed wire is employed. An enraged or frightened animal may run blindly full tilt into a Peerless woven wire fence and do neither himself nor the fence a particle of damage. The fence will yield to the blow thereby protecting the animal from injury but owing to its elastic qualities will immediately spring back to its former position as soon as the force of the blow is over and present its original rigidity and firmness.

It is unaffected by the extremes and changes of weather and when well stretched at the time of erection will not sag or get baggy.

This season the Banwell Hoxie Company are putting out an especially attractive line of woven wire poultry fencing built on the same plan as their Peerless field fence having a closer mesh so as to turn the smallest chick.

The Banwell Hoxie people publish some interesting literature on fence subjects and will be pleased to furnish free further information concerning their very excellent line of Peerless fence to anyone who will apply for it. Kindly mention this paper.



## Send your Messages by Telephone.

To-day the farmer's life is a comparatively easy one, made so by modern improvements in agricultural implements.

Take, for instance, binders, threshing machines and other devices, until they were invented farmers did manage to till the soil by hard laborious work.

But,—how many farmers could get along without them to-day?

The same applies to telephones in rural districts. Until you actually have a telephone in your house, you can't realize how absolutely indispensable it is.

Where formerly a farmer had to deliver messages or errands in person, he is now enabled to communicate these over the telephone.

Instead of losing valuable time going on errands he explains what he wants over the telephone and sends his boy along.

Have you a telephone in your house, one that you can depend upon to deliver your messages properly?

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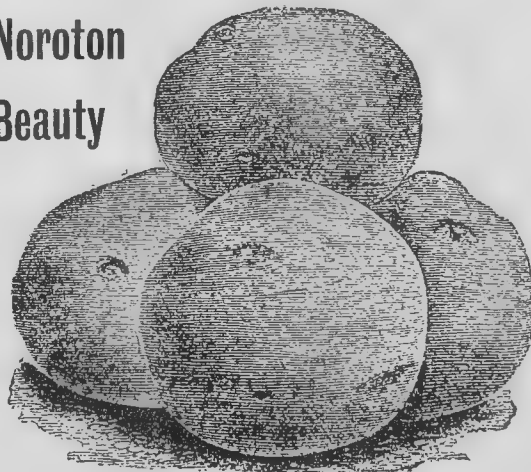
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**Early Monarch**, splendid new second early

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**Bruce's White Beauty**, early, fine quality

**Pride of Aroostook**, white, early, splendid

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1 lb. 20c., 5 lbs. 75c. postpaid. By freight, peck 50c., 1/2 bush. 85c., bush. \$1.50.

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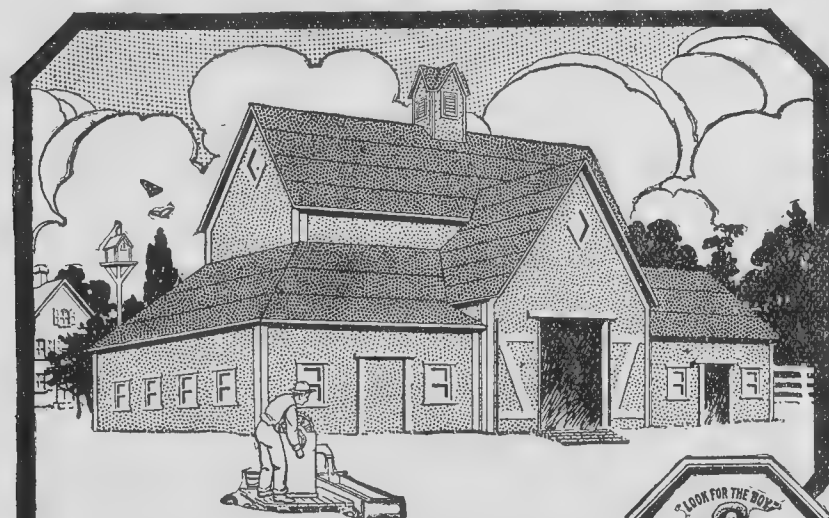
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### POWER LOT—GOD HELP US.

(Continued from page 526).

quickly again only to meet the awful upward vista of the steeps on which he hung poised. His heart sickened, his very flesh crawled inwardly.

"Sure the stick that holds your beasts on to this cart is firm?" he spoke very meekly.

"By the holy Sewin—Circle, I hope so!" bawled Captain Belcher bluffly. "I was haulin' a mess o' women up the hill onct with this 'ere same cart an' tackle, when the thole-pin broke, and by the Great Mothers' Meetin', of all the jumpin' out! Don't you never tell me wimmen ain't qualified to jump. Don't say a word. I ain't seen jumpin' before nor since. Giddup, Buck. What in doom you balkin' for? Giddup."

A sensation of horrible dizziness was coming over Rob. He dared not look behind him again.

"Most hills out in the country wind around more, and have some level breathing places," he suggested faintly. "I wish 't you'd brought some o' that kind along with ye," blustered Captain Belcher. This 'ere old hill has been foun' fault with, an' brought up in town-meetin', an' condemned, an'—"

"Stop your cart," gasped Rob,—"I'm cold—I want to walk."

"Stop my cart here—Daisy? Not unless 't you want ter start fresh an' go back'ards."

Rob leaped wildly over his boxes, and sprang to earth, sprawling. The color slowly throbbled back to his cheeks as he rose. He gave a blissful sigh.

"Walkin'. 's good enough for me," he asserted to his staring attendants. He seemed inclined to be friendly, like one suddenly rescued from fearful peril.

"Say," he went on conversationally, "that was awful. Say, boys, I wouldn't get into that cart an' ride up this hill again for a thousand dollars. No—by cricky, I wouldn't for ten thousand."

"Pooh," said one bright-eyed lad of stringy, leathery frame; "what 'l ye give me ter ride up?"

Rob had become genial. He fumbled in his pockets and drew out some silver. The lad leaped blithely over the cart wheels to the summit of the trunks, balanced himself on one foot, and thus derisively accosted the giddy pitch of the hill before him:

"Oh, my! I'm afraid of ye. Oh, don't ye look steep! Oh, my! Guess the oxen 'll sure git stuck on this 'ere hummock I'm comin' to, an' fall down an' go back'ards, an' me an' the cart an' oxen go roll—rollity, bump-bumpity—oh, my! Guess I'll turn round an see where we'll go to."

He swung around with a flourish, poised himself on the other foot to meet the emergencies of the incline and waved his dirty little paw with a comprehensiveness that smacked of contempt toward the distant Bay of Fundy, the nearer Basin, the eastward stretch of river, toward precipice and solemn woods, toward sea and land.

"How d' do?" said he familiarly. "Ye're lookin' fine. Now let's see where I'll go to when me an' the cart an' oxen git going back'ards. We'll slew around an' bounce the fence by Job's pastur', an' then arter we rolled a while we'll make a lap over the school-'us' belfrey down there, an' knock the trimmin's off the Baptis' steeple, an'—"

"That'll do, sonny," Rob interrupted with a pale and weary smile; "you've earned your money. Get down off of that. You make me sick."

Rob had taken off his fur overcoat in an effort to keep up with this climbing company. In spite of the cold wind, the perspiration stood out on his face in heavy drops.

"Is there any top to this business?" he asked, hoarse with weakness, of Captain Belcher.

"Last time I came up this hill, she had a top to 'er," replied the captain; "but somethin' may 'a' happened sence. Run on ahead there, some o' you monkeys, an' see ef the top's gone off'n this hill."

"The trees hides it," piped an honest voice. "Thar's a great flat top, an' Power Lot's up thar, too. Say, Mister," continued this white-haired youngster, approaching Rob in all innocence with

a bottle held in his hand; 'here's some-thin' jest dropped outer the pocket of yer hairy coat.'

Rob's face was not capable of a deeper crimson than that it had already assumed through his exertions to keep up with the rest in mounting the hill. He stretched forth his hand, however, with nonchalant nimbleness.

"Doctor's medicine," he explained fatuously—"keep me from takin' cold."

Captain Belcher regarded him with an insidious wink, and cleared his own throat with a bluster of vital soundness. "Seems ter me I got a little tetch o' sore throat comin' on myself," he subjoined. "I reckon you an' me ketch cold kind o' easy, don't we, Mr. Lee? What is yer prescription, thar? Perun? Cherry Pictorial? Scott's Emulation? Plain Sassapilly, mebbey?—all the same so long as it's got the force to shoot down mid-channel an' wallop the center o' disease. Let's smell the label."

Rob laughed, and resigned the bottle with quick and generous courtesy.

The captain tasted, and smacked his lips. "Mis' Wunslow's Soothin' Syrup," he remarked judicially; "jest what I thought. Yes, that was put up by Mis' Wunslow. Ahem. Wal'—Haw, thar, Buck. What you makin' off inter the fir trees for? By Tar an' Bloaters, you two brute critters has got ter git to the top o' this hill, an' why in nation don't ye brace to it? Giddup. Giddup."

In the supreme necessity of goading his oxen to endeavor, Captain Belcher had inadvertently consigned the bottle to his own pocket; but his mind presently reverted with undimmed clearness to the subject in hand.

"Ahem, yes, Soothin' Syrup; but we got a prescription 'round here 't 'll knock the stuffin' outer a cold while that 'ere stuff you're luggin' 'round with ye has ter lay by an' look on in stonishment, Mr. Lee."

"Hilton," if you please, sir,—not Lee," said Rob, his lips tightening and the light of manhood suddenly waking in his sweat-begrimed eyes; "and if you'll remember, it's not I that's 'luggin' the stuff' now. It's you."

"Sure," said the cheerful captain, unabashed. "I'm boun' ter call ye 'Hilton' all right, soon as ye worry up ter the top o' this hill. And you're doin' great hoof-work, considerin' the pitch, an' how you ain't use to it. Great! 'T looks ter me as though ye'd make it. An' then me an' these boys air a-goin' ter wave our caps an' hurray for Mr. Hiltop—ain't we, boys?"

"Hilton," you clown," Rob blurted out, in revengeful distress, his breath coming in short gasps. "'Hilton.'"

"Say, I c'd kick myself"—expostulated Captain Belcher reasonably—"for not havin' no more memory. 'Hilton—Hilton—Sure. That's it. Now I'm goin' ter lay that away, jest the way it is, along o' the dried sage an' boneset in my old garret here," he tapped his forehead depreciatively.

"And remember, it's you that's carryin' the 'stuff,'" Rob reminded bitterly.

"Hilton." Yes. Le' me see, what was I sayin'? Eh, yes—we got a prescription 'round here, that's a wonder-worker on any man what's predisposed to pulmonary affections. This 'ere perscription—she's a mericle."

"A what?" sniffed Rob.

"She's a mericle in her drawin', savin' power, that's what she is. She sucks out the inflammation like a double pad o' Griswol's Ol' Family Salve, that's what she does."

"Well, what is it?" said Rob, as testily as his general contempt and indifference for the subject would allow.

"It's—she's—ahem—she consists of—Giddup thar! giddup! what ye yavin' all over the road for! She consists o' a plow, an' a shovel, an' a spade, an' a hoe, an' other implements, an' inted every half-hour with a gallon er two o' elbow-grease. She's a d—n hard dose ter take. I been a-takin' of her, all my life. But she socks right down ter work an' does the job, every time. She reds ye o' every pulmonary affection so clean ye wouldn't know ye'd got any pulmonary for affections ter light on."

By the Livin' Wheelbarrow, I know what I'm talkin' about too."

"That's lucky," Rob managed to sneer painfully, his great overcoat sagging on his arm, his spent breath coming in gasps that were almost sobs, as he



made another desperate effort to keep up with the procession; "that's lucky, for I don't."

"No, ye don't, Mr. Lee—Mr. 'Hilton,' as soon as ye git to the top—I won't forgit my 'ngagements. No, ye don't, but the medicine's waitin' for ye all right, and, as man ter man, I wish ye the pluck ter swaller it without kickin'." "S I understand it, ye've rented a piece o' the Stingaree land up yander, ter go ter farmin'?"

"I have not," said Rob with apparently dying breath. "I'm going back—to New York—first chance I can get."

"Sho. Wal', brace up," said Captain Belcher, with genuine commiseration, as he surveyed the exhausted victim; "brace up. We're most thar. Mebby now, God A'mighty sent ye, arter all, in some kind o' katy-cornered way ye don't see the lights of, yit." The appeal of Rob's condition may be imagined, to draw forth so tender a flight from the loud and reckless tongue of Captain Belcher. "Say," he continued, "ye think ye been misled about the aspects an' fertility o' the kentry?"

"I do," sobbed Rob, with an oath. "Wal', I been sayin' to myself, you're a cur'ous kind o' crittur ter be exploitin' 'round up here for ways ter make yer livin'. Cur'ous. Nothin' o' the kind—that is, not adzackly; no, nor anywheres near it—was ever sprung on us afore. Nothin', I mean, that is, so kind o'—ahum—high-toned—as you prob'ly was—when you started."

"I've had a dirty trick played on me, that's all," muttered Rob. "Joke, eh?" The captain's red face fairly cracked in a grin of helpless sympathy for those on the other side of the game. "Wal', never mind. You sharpen yer claw 'round here a spell, so as you c'n raise Time an' Turnover with 'em when you git back. Trick, eh? Giddup. Giddup.—Here we be. Say, there ain't no view, nor nothin', 'round here, is there?" Captain Belcher himself paused with his oxen for breath at the summit.

"Say, jest cock yer eye off thar to wind'ard," he continued, in that unaccustomed comment upon nature which the presence of a stranger probably incited in him. "Say, ef ye could put a few more oceans an' continents, along with what the already is a-layin' off thar, it 'ud begin ter size up inter somethin' of an aspeck, eh?"

Rob, still panting, purposely kept his back to the vision, an angry and despairing growl in his eye.

"Perhaps ye'd rather look at things 'round nearer hum'?" suggested the captain. "Wal', that's Mary Stingarees place off thar, 'tother side the lane."

Rob saw, and turned with an unstified groan to face the terrors of the larger view. He shuddered, and once more turned about.

"Don't feel so down-in-the-mouth," Captain Belcher again entreated him kindly; "it's good pertater land."

"What kind o' land?" Rob echoed, with the now pallid ghost of a sneer. "Good land f'r raisin' pertaters, ef ye take the foresight ter lay on a top-dressin' o' fish-gurry an'—"

"Spare me the particulars," interposed the fastidious Rob, with a dying snarl. "I'll take your word for it."

"Why, I was jest goin' ter mention"—there was an inflection of chaste dignity and reproach in Captain Belcher's tones—"I was jest goin' ter mention a leetle kelp, 'r sea-weed, along o' the fish-gurry. Ye ain't so qualmy but what ye c'n hear them mentioned, be ye? I was tryin' ter ding it inter ye, 't a man with any gumption 't all, even ef he had come off the nest kind er half-baked, could cl'ar a hundred dollars a year off'n his pertaters, over 'n above livin' expenses; pervided, of course, 't he don't make a hog o' himself."

"And if he should make a hog of himself?" asked Rob, in confiding satire. The struggle with the hill had cleared his brain, and he spoke with treacherous smoothness.

"Depends entirely," said Captain Belcher faithfully, "on how much er a hog he makes er himself."

"Exactly. And if he doesn't make a hog of himself, he clears a hundred dollars a year?"

"Ef the God o' the elements don't thwart him with some queer ructions in the weather line, he does."

"You astonish me."  
"I done it accidental, then."  
"You fill me with ambition, with hope." There were wild tears, nevertheless, in Rob's eyes. "When does the next boat sail back to Waldeck?" Captain Belcher shook his head. "Onsartain. Hit or miss. Jest as it happens. Sometime, or no time."

Nothin' regular. Sure, we goes fishin' the gulls. The wood-packets—they on the Basin, an' a ways out inter the Bay, more or less, 'cordin' to the weather, but take us, by an' large, we're more farmin' 'n what we use' ter be; an' it's a peccoliar ledgy, murderin', nasty long sail over ter Waldeck. Jim's about the only one 'round here, now, 't associates, reg'lar, along o' thar."



## Steedman's

SOOTHING  
**Powders**

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.  
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.  
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution

III  
**CHILDREN**

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

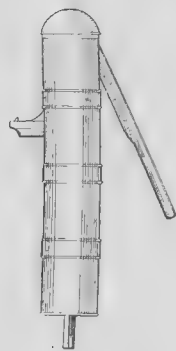
CONTAIN  
**NO POISON**

### The Snow is Gone

and we are busy  
**PLANTING FRUIT TREES**  
in  
**THE KOOTENAY**

WRITE FOR LIST  
offraw land and improved farms  
for mixed farming or fruit grow-  
ing, from \$12 to \$500 per acre.

**P. G. EBBUTT**  
Box 704, NELSON, B. C.



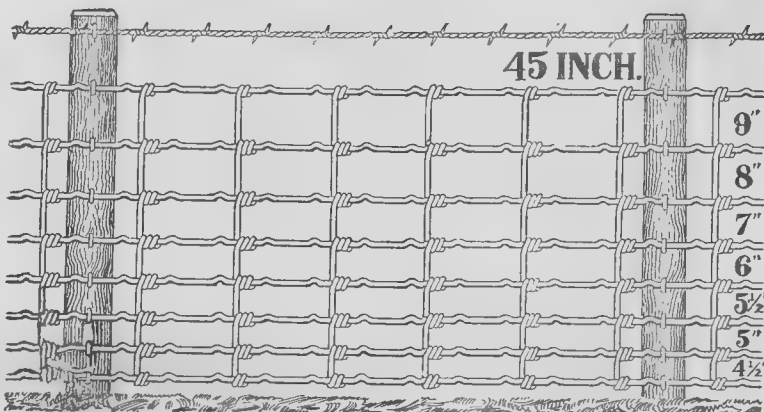
## T. H. MAXWELL

49 Margaretta St., Winnipeg  
Artesian Well Driller and Pump Manufacturer

Wood Pump Heads fitted for  
1¼ in. and 1½ in. Iron Pipe **\$5.00** each.

Our own Patent Frost-proof Force Pump will go into a 5 inch well. Packing box below frost. We fit these pumps to any depth of well. Our pumps are well known to be the best and are made in Winnipeg.

Phone 6596



## "American" Woven Wire Fence

The Fence that stands to the work.

Special steel insures strength. Special galvanizing insures wear. All No. 9 hard, stiff, springy wire, with stays 12, 16 and 24 inches apart.

This is the fence used exclusively on the **Grand Trunk Pacific Railway** between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Let quality guide you and you are sure to buy "American" Fence.

See the Agent in your vicinity or write us direct.

**The Canadian Steel Wire Fence Co. Ltd.**  
Hamilton, Ont.



## "I'm Going To Town, What Can I Do For You?"

How often have you watched the road for some of the neighbors going by, that they might save you a trip to town!

How often have you lost half a day or a day doing an errand in town, when you could ill-afford to spare the time!

How often have you planned planting, harvesting, marketing, etc., only to find, when you drive 'round to your friends, that they can't come at just that time!

### CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES

save these delays and disappointments. With an Independent Telephone System connecting your home with the neighbors—you can save yourself no end of unnecessary walking and driving—and keep in close touch with friends in case of accidents and emergencies.

You need a telephone. You need it's assistance, it's convenience, it's time and money saving possibilities.

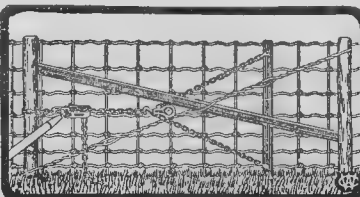
Write for booklets. Talk them over with the neighbors. Work up their enthusiasm for a neighborhood telephone system, which you will all own and operate independently of the trust. Write for information, and if interested, ask for our Rural Bulletin.

## Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

LIMITED

26 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ont.

15



## HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on **Erecting Fences**. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

**THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



# RAW

**E. T. CARTER & Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
The largest  
**WOOL, HIDE & FUR HOUSE**  
in Canada

**Extra Special Prices for**  
**Lynx, Spring Rats, Skunk, Fox**  
Write for March Price List.  
We pay all Express Charges.

# FURS

## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted and miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—Ranches, Farms and Irrigated Fruitlands, in Kamloops Dry Belt. Blocks of ten acres up, all clear, ready for cultivation, produces Peaches, Apricots, Grapes, Pears, Apples, Melons, Tomatoes, etc.; unlimited market; easy terms. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B. C.

**A HOME IN A MILD CLIMATE.**—Mr. Farmer, do you want to go West to the warm Pacific coast climate? We can sell you ten acres or more of fine land in the great apple country of British Columbia on easy terms and give you use of 300 acres crop-sharing plan. Only 140 miles from Spokane. Good living from potatoes, hay, grain, vegetables, and small fruits while trees are growing. Act quickly to put in crop this season. Address Hansel, Langan, Knappen Company, 35 Aikins Bldg., Winnipeg, or Grand Forks, B. C. 15-4

**WANTED**—Good Farm, Stock and Implements. Exchange good revenue bearing city property as first payment, balance half crop. Thompson & Borthwick, 412 McIntyre, Winnipeg. t.f.

**EXPERIENCED** Stallion Groom wishes horse to lead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Address Box T. FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg 15-4

**SELECTED RED FYFE** \$1.25 bush. No weeds. Prize winning strain. Dow Bros. Gilbert Plains, Man. 15-4

**POTATOES.**—Walker's Maple Leaf, \$2.00 per bushel, Peck \$1.00. Dollar Finder, peck \$1.00. John C. Walker, Holland, Manitoba. T. F.

**FOR SALE.**—FORTY VARIETIES seed potatoes pure bred English, Berkshires, pedigrees, registered; Barred Red Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs. For price list write T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 8-4

**FOR SALE.**—Clydesdale Stallion, "Jervis Wood," (11072) Vol. 23 Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Color, Light Bay; Foaled May 1st, 1899. Bred by George Pindale, Esq., Jerviswood, Mains, Lanark, Scotland. Sire, Montrake Sentinel, (10094), by Prince of Albion, by Prince of Wales, the horse that sold for \$15,000. Dam, Delilah (11809), by MacGregor 1487, 2nd dam Auchingill 2418, by Samson (741). Can be seen at Archie Darlymple's, Moose Jaw. For further particulars and price write P. O. Box 157 Enderby, B. C. 15-4

**HORSE RANCH** for sale. One of the best places in Sunny Alberta, 960 acres, 10 miles fence lots of water and grass, large open range, good buildings. Price \$10 per acre. For full particulars apply George R. Kennedy, Medicine Hat, Alta. 8-4

**FARM FOR SALE.** 613 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, good buildings, 200 acres broken; 8 miles from Coleridge. Price \$18 per acre, 1/3 cash, balance to suit. This farm is recognized as the best farm in Medicine Hat district. For full particulars apply George R. Kennedy, Medicine Hat, Alta. 8-4

**WANTED**—Copies of volumes 1 and 8 of the Canadian Clydesdale Stud Book. Address Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask. 15-4

**WANTED**—Buyers for four choice blocks of twelve acres each. Close to Nelson, deep rich soil, splendid fruit land. For a quick sale the price is only \$50 an acre, 1-4 cash. This is a snap. If interested, write V. Dynes & Son, Griffin Block Nelson, B. C. 8-4

**FOR SALE**—640 acres of Fruit and Farming Land, in the Salmon Arm Valley. Will be sold in blocks to suit purchaser. Price from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre. For particulars apply to Jas. Evans, Salmon Arm, B. C. 29-4

**URUQUAY POTATOES.** ENORMOUS yields, absolute immunity from diseases, extra fine quality; most desirable potato to eat and grow. Peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00 here, 4 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid in Canada. Terms cash. Circular free. Emile Cheyrion, St. Laurent, Man. 15-4

**FOR SALE**—Fruit Ranch at Penticton, B. C. 10 acres, bench lot 3 years old, 400 peaches bearing this year, 200 apples, pears, etc. For particulars apply to A. J. Gordon, 396 Spadina Ave., Winnipeg. 15-4

**WANTED** information of good homestead that may be acquired, within six miles of small town. State terms. Apply Box V, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 15-4

**MALE HELP** wanted—Men wanted for brakemen or firemen; railroads in Winnipeg vicinity, to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Distance no bar, position guaranteed competent men. Experience unnecessary. \$75 to \$100 monthly; promotions to conductors and engineers, \$150 to \$200. State age, weight, height. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 163, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 29-4

## POULTRY and EGGS

**Rates**—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

**J. R. McRAE**, Neepawa, Breeder of White Wyandottes. Prize winning birds and utility stock; also eggs.

**EGGS**—Turkey—Geese—three dollars per doz. Indian Runner ducks, two dollars per setting. Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Pigeons, Rabbits Turkeys, for sale. Geo. Perceval, Pridis, Alta. 15-4

**RHODE ISLAND REDS** and Mammoth Buff Rocks. Nine entries, eight prizes—Manitoba's largest show, 1908. Eggs \$2.00. Choice cockerels, \$2.00. List free. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. 15-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON** Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Good stock. McNaughton Bros., Didsbury, Alta. 13-5

**PURE BRED** Single Comb Buff Orpington Eggs, \$1.50 for 13. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alberta. 8-4

**PURE BRED** Single Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each; Eggs \$1.50 per 15. David Alexander, Oakville, Man. 22-4

**C. W. ROBBINS**, Chilliwack, B.C., breeder of laying strain Buff Orpingtons. Eggs, \$2.15. 22-4

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas: seven prizes in 1907. Eggs \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Few cockerels left. Pincher Creek Poultry yards, Alta. 29-4

**LITTLECOTE** Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man. Pure bred barred P. R. Eggs for sale. A special winter laying strain, \$1.50 for 15. A few nice cockerels \$2.00 each; incubator lots. Mrs. Vialoux (nee H. E. Hall). 29-4

**FOR SALE**—EGGS from greatest winning strain Barred Rocks (Bradley Bros. ringey "Lee Belle") and white Wyandottes (Duston's World's Best) in Canada. These birds are bred as much for superior laying qualities as for size, shape and beauty. Quite hardy. Settings \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00; high fertility guaranteed. Choice stock for sale all seasons. Balfour & Casselman, Morrisburg, Ont. 8-4

**FOR SALE.** Buff Orpingtons. A few choice females, \$1.50; Eggs, \$1.40 per setting; two settings, \$2.50. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man. 15-4

**FOR SALE.** Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from 1st prize winning tom weighing 45 lbs., and prize winning hens weighing over 20 lbs. Eggs in season. R. G. Ross, Glanworth, Ont. 15-4

**BUFF WYANDOTTES.** Best winter layers on record. Any hens will lay in the summer time. Eggs, fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50. James Sinclair, Box 130, Stonewall, Man. 22-4

**W. J. CURRIE**, Lauder, Man., Breeder of White Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Exhibition birds for sale. One hundred birds to select from. Eggs in season. T. F.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS** exclusively; winners at Michigan, Charlottetown and Strassburg—Eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 one hundred. Elmer Sellar, Strassburg, Sask. 22-4

## Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS**, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Buff Orpington Eggs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. T. F.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home wood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13s11

**GEO. SWALES**, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

**A. J. MACKAY**, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, MacDonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep.

**MERRYFIELD FARM**, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, beeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

**STRONSA STOCK FARM**—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

**SHEPHERD PONIES** and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T. F.

**BERKSHIRES.**—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address J. A. McGill. 24s4

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeder of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T. F.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT**, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31s12

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

**WOODMERE FARM**,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

**GEORGE LITTLE**, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

**CLYDESDALES**,—A choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

**ASHCROFT**, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney Mares and Stallions, work horses in carlots, Ayrshires. Our Motto Live and let Live. 6-2

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks.

**BEN MORE**, reg. Jersey herd—P. W. Reid, proprietor. Enquiries solicited. Hill P. O., Vancouver Is., B. C.

**A. D. McDONALD**, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man. Berkshires and Yorkshires from prize winning stock; all ages; write for particulars.

**FOSTER AND LYLE**, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited. 15-7

**POLAND CHINA PIGS.** Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 17-6

**H. C. GRAHAM**, Kitscoty, Alta.—Shorthorns, Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance

**LOST**—One red and white two-year-old steer branded FL—on left ribs; also one blue roan two-year-old steer, branded FL—on left ribs. Suitable reward for recovery. H. M. Field, Pine Lake, Alberta. 8-4

**STRAYED** to the premises of the undersigned, two black two-year-old mules, one heifer, one steer, (no brand). G. W. Booth, 21-29-19 W 2nd, Lewiswyn, Sask.

Laughter hung, open-mouthed, on the visages of the surrounding group.

"Are all this lot, that's tagged me up the hill, going to the house with me?" Rob further complained from the sodden depths of his despair.

"I low ye," Captain Belcher responded heartily, "that ain't fair. See here, boys, Mr. Hilton is a goin', kind er petered-out, an'—ahem—all mussed-up, with his long journey, ter meet a beautiful, highly eddicated young lady, what you knows on, over yander. She knocks the sand all outer me with them eyes o' hern when I got my Sunday rig on. How d' ye suppose Mr. Hilton feels?—all sweaty, an' sick's a cat at the aspects o' the kentry? Now you gie—hum!"

That Captain Belcher was a man of valiance was exemplified by the obedient haste with which the group dispersed, dodging off among the fir trees and bowlders that surrounded the trail of the "Steep Way."

Rob and the Captain, and the exceeding noise made by the cart bearing the boxes, progressed toward the Stingaree house; and that, it must be said, with a reluctance on Rob's part that was well-nigh recalcitrant.

"Say, she is a han'some young woman, an' no mistake—Mary Stingaree is." Thus the captain attempted to prod the jaded senses of the being beside him. But Rob had another thought, and its essence was of the lowest dregs of bitterness.

"If you remember," he once more reminded the captain "It's you that's carrying the 'stuff'."

"Don't mention it," shouted Captain Belcher obliviously, in a tone of lordly willingness to oblige, but he did not return the bottle to Rob's wistful hand; "don't never mention it. Allus glad ter do ye a favor when I kin. Whoa thar," Buck. Whoa, Bill. I offered to back ye up to the door, but I didn't want ye ter send the cart clean through the house, dang ye."

(To be continued)

## Gossip

Attention is directed to the announcement in this issue, of the offering of Clydesdales by Mr. A. Cameron of Oak Lake, Man. Mr. Cameron adopts a new policy of advertising horses, quoting prices direct in his advertisement, and leaving it to the public to accept his offers at his quoted prices. The horses offered are of his own selection, and possess in a marked degree, the characteristics of the breed. Small profits, quick sales, and satisfied customers is the object of the vendor.

\* \* \*

By REFERENCE to our advertising columns our reader's attention is called to the Fourth Annual Purebred Cattle Sale to be held on Thursday, May 28th, in Brandon.

It is unnecessary for us to speak of the great value that these sales are to parties wishing to purchase animals to either commence a small herd with or for improvement to their stock.

The contributions to the sales in the past have been from the best herds in Manitoba and many good animals have been purchased at a very low price which gives the consignor an opportunity to dispose of some of his surplus stock.

Last year the animals sold averaged one hundred dollars each and the highest price obtained for an animal was two hundred and twenty dollars.

This year the sale includes females as well as males and the age limit has been raised so that no animals will be offered except those calved between July 1st, 1902, and March 1st, 1907.

Entries close April 20th.

## HORTICULTURE IN THE NORTH.

Before buying trees or any other nursery stock, find out what kind of trees will grow in this country. "Horticulture in the North" is the only book published that has been written expressly for the guidance of planters in the prairie provinces of Canada. It will tell you what to plant and how to care for it. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. Write D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.

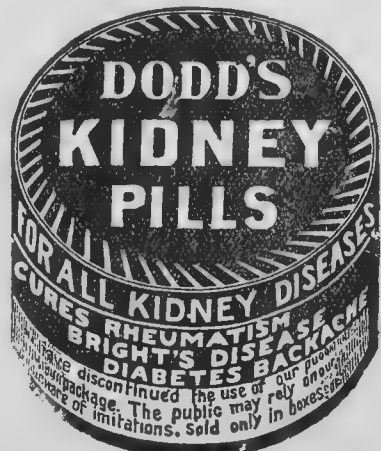
## Questions and Answers

### RETURNS OF CAR: WAGES.

I have a loan from a bank which is past due. I shipped a carload of oats to the order of the bank, and at the same time gave hired man a check on the bank. The check was presented before the returns of the car were received. When the returns came back the bank took the full amount of the car and nothing was left for the man. Bank has now issued writ for balance of loan. Can I secure from the bank, the hired man's wages.

Man. S. J. S.

Ans.—The bank was quite within the law in keeping what money it got. To ship the car to the bank's order, practically meant that the shipper made a return of the value of the car on his loan. Yes, the bank has a right to try to collect the balance due, but the hired man is entitled to the amount due him when the car was delivered over to the bank.





## How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

A CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WASH WITH

## "Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The improved Roller Gear — an exclusive feature of the Puritan — extra heavy Balance Wheel, and Roller Bearings, enable a child to do the entire washing. Gear is enclosed in metal cap so there's no chance of children getting fingers injured.



### Churning Made Easy

"Favorite" Churn is worked by hand, or foot, or both. Roller Bearings mean quick, easy churning. Built for strength. 8 sizes to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

Write for booklet of these "Household Necessities" if your dealer does not handle them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS  
St. Mary's, Ont.

7



### MAKING WILL.

If a man makes a will leaving nothing to his widow, would such a will be legal in the Province of Sask.

2. What is meant by being cut off with a shilling.

3. Am I obliged to leave a Dollar to my relatives, to prevent them from breaking my will.

Sask.

F. W. A.

Ans.—Yes, it would be legal but most inconsiderate and unjust. 2. Left with little or nothing. 3. No.

### INTEREST ON TAXES.

1. Can a Municipal council legally collect 6% of the amount of taxes, on all taxes in arrears, irrespective of the time overdue.

2. Can they legally collect an additional 2 1/2% to pay for extra book keeping involved.

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

### INJURY TO CATTLE.

A neighbor of mine has a stable which is partly a dugout. On the south side the ground is about 2 ft. below roof of stable. Roof is made of poles with hay laid on top. There is no fence round it. Recently he has been bringing hay home from a stack and putting it on the ground at back or south side of his stable. My cattle when let out have several times been at his hay, we have gone and driven them away at different times. Last week he was away all week leaving a small load of hay lying as usual, and our cattle got to it and also to the hay on the roof of stable. Getting right on top of stable, one cow, heavy in calf, fell through and seriously hurt herself, and I am afraid I will lose both cow and calf. He knew about our cattle going there as he had seen them several times and I had also spoken to him about the matter.

If I lose the cow or calf have I any claim against him for damages?

Ans.—No, you have no claim unless you can go to law and establish that your neighbor maintained a trap for your stock. Whether or not a court would take that view of the case we cannot say and the cost of the case would be a certainty.

### OWNERSHIP OF HOMESTEAD.

If a homesteader should live on his homestead long enough to make application for patent, should he die before receiving his patent, and his wife live out the balance of the three years and receive the patent, would the patent be made out in her name or in his. 2. If he made no will, would his children have any claim, or what part would the wife be able to hold.

C. W. K.

Ans.—1. The deed of the land would be made out to the widow.

2. In case there is no will a widow is always entitled to one third her husband's property and the children share equally.

### SPAVINED HORSES; EXEMPTION.

I bought a mare and gave a \$100 note in payment. The owner guaranteed the mare sound but I find now she is lame with spavins. Can he collect?

2. What value of goods are exempt from seizure?

3. If two brothers live together and do their homestead duties on land 3 miles apart can they get their patents? Sask.

G. B.

Ans.—1. A man buys a horse as it stands. If it has spavins he is expected to see them. The law cannot protect every case of ignorance.

2. We have published this information many times and roughly speaking, the horses, implements, seed and household effects necessary to begin operation on a homestead are exempt from seizure.

3. Yes.

### MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

1. If a man and woman are married and she was the age of 15 years, and to get the license the man said she was 19 years is she his lawful wife?

2. When the wife has left can he make her come back to live with him?

## CRAIGIE MAINS Championship Clydesdales



Write to us for prices, or better, come and inspect our stock.

The quality will please you. Our prices are right.

The horse season is at hand; the time is short. We have imported and home-bred stock to select from.

Horses Bred or Imported by us won the following Championships in the Show rings in 1907:

**BARON'S GEM**, Champion heavy draft Stallion at Winnipeg

**EVA'S GEM**, Female Champion at Winnipeg

**BARON'S CRAGIE**, winner of two Gold Medals at Regina Spring Show; unbeaten at Winnipeg, Calgary and New Westminster

**BARON'S LASSIE**, Champion Female at Calgary

**BARON'S BESS**, Reserve Champion at Calgary

Stallion and three of his get, bred at Craigie Mains, won at Winnipeg. Three, the get of one stallion (Baron's Gem), won at Regina, Calgary, New Westminster

**DANDY BOY**, Champion at Cardston

We are offering at the present time stallions and mares bred from such championship winners as these, also stock of exceptional breeding and quality imported recently from Scotland. During the past few months our sales have been unusually large, but we still have animals that will fill the eye of the most critical—Clydesdales of all ages, and everything we have is for sale. You have the stud to pick from. We invite you to visit us. The liverymen at Pense and Lumsden meet all trains and will drive you to our farm.

**A. & G. MUTCH, "CRAIGIE MAINS" LUMSDEN, SASK.**

## ATTENTION SHORTHORN ADMIRERS!

### The First Joint Annual Sale

of the Spruce Bluff herd of GEO. F. ROOT and the Pinehurst herd of ROBT. PAGE, to be held

**Spruce Bluff Farm, Red Deer, Alta.  
on May 6th,**

is one that merits the attention of all admirers of the breed.

FOR THE REASON that

## THIRTY-FIVE SCOTCH-BRED BULLS

by noted sires of richly bred ancestry, will be offered at this sale.

Write for Catalogue. No Females are catalogued, but a limited number will be offered if there is a demand for them.

Purchasers entertained free of charge.

Terms—Six months credit to responsible buyers.

All animals guaranteed breeders. No by-bidding.

**Geo. F. Root**  
Spruce Bluff Farm  
Red Deer, Alta.

**Auctioneers:**  
Col. R. L. Craig  
Col. P. J. Bouchier

**Robert Page**  
Pinehurst Farm  
Red Deer, Alta.

## Snap in Horses



### FOR QUICK SALE

I Offer

## 9 Head of Pure Bred CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Rising Two to Seven Years Old,

At the following prices. One price to all. Terms Cash, or Bankable Paper:

|                                        |                |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| One Imported                           | rising 7 years | \$800.00 |
| One Home Bred                          | " 5 "          | 500.00   |
| One Imported                           | " 4 "          | 600.00   |
| One "                                  | " 3 "          | 500.00   |
| One Bred from Imported Sire<br>and Dam | " 3 "          | 500.00   |
| One " " "                              | " 2 "          | 300.00   |
| One Home Bred                          | " 2 "          | 275.00   |
| One " "                                | " 2 "          | 275.00   |
| One " "                                | " 3 "          | 350.00   |

The above horses are all registered, sound, free from vice, in good shape for service, not overfed or pampered, quiet to handle, all over 3 years broken to harness. Buying at these prices will double your money in one year. Prices and stock are right.

## A. CAMERON

Breeder and Importer of CLYDESDALES and SHETLAND PONIES  
OAK LAKE, MAN.

35 miles west of Brandon. C. P. R. main line, 4 trains daily.  
Long distance Phone. Horses in town.

## Hawthorn Bank Clydesdales Hackneys, Shires and Shorthorns



My new consignment is on hand and consists of some of the best horses I have ever imported. I have young stallions by such sires as Baronson, Prince Thomas, Silver Cup, Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Baron Clyde, etc. There is no better breeding in Clydesdale circles and each horse is a credit to the breed.

My Hackneys are beauties and are bred in the purple.

A large and select assortment of Shorthorns of different ages and sexes from which to select.

Railway service on both C. P. R. and C. N. R.

Quotations gladly given and stock willingly shown.

**JOHN GRAHAM, Hawthorn Bank, Carberry**

MAN.

3. How could they annul the marriage?

4. If she were to marry again could she be prosecuted for bigamy?

Manitoba

A.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. No.

3. By act of the Dominion Parliament

4. Yes, if not granted a divorce.

### THROMBUS IN HORSE; INDIGESTION IN YOUNG PIGS.

Blood mare had swamp fever last fall. She was treated by a Veterinary for two weeks and got out of danger. Has been fairly well since, but exercise effects her hind legs after she goes about half a mile and she goes lame.

Litter of pigs born in December. Since weaned fed on skim milk with a little wheat chop once a day, we had more milk than they could drink. Would come to the trough and just take a few sops and fall in a fit. In which some would die. Their legs stiffened up, hinds legs set under them like a rabbit's legs and were sore to handle. Are kept in a fairly warm pen.

Sask.

J. W. P.

Ans.—The lameness which becomes apparent with exercise is probably brought about by a blood clot (Thrombus), which becomes lodged in a large blood vessel, either in the region of the hips of in the leg itself. This frequently follows certain fevers, and in many cases medicine fails to afford relief. We would advise you not to work her but give her gentle exercise every day and if possible let her have a loose box while in the stable. When the grass comes turn her out for the summer, this will bring about a complete change of the system and possibly remove the trouble until then give her in her feed, 3 times a day, 2 teaspoonsful of Bicarbonate of Soda.

2. This is a very common trouble with young pigs at weaning if allowed all the milk and other food they can consume. Especially is this the case when the milk is fed cold or allowed to remain in the trough until it is probably frozen. Young pigs should be gradually accustomed to the changed conditions of feeding and not be permitted to fill their stomachs to distention. The milk should be given slightly warmed, in small quantities and often, and not allowed to remain in the trough for any length of time. A little extra care in feeding young pigs when just taken from the sow always pays. Their stomachs soon get accustomed to the change. The remedy is careful feeding, good housing and plenty of exercise.

### INDIGESTION IN HEIFER.

Advise treatment for a two-year-old heifer, calved February 26th. Appeared well and milked well until March 14th when it became quite sick and would not eat. Is some better now but has a cough and a slight groan when standing chewing her cud and her milk is full of little curds or greasy lumps. Has she tuberculosis?

Her calf had a sore mouth when born and two teeth in the lower jaw rotted out and now its molars have bealed and are discharging.

Sask.

J. B. H.

Ans.—1. This heifer seems to be suffering from indigestion. The groaning and curdled milk are both symptoms of a disordered digestive system. Cows in good health will occasionally cough from the inspiration of particles of dust which irritate the organs of respiration causing the animals to cough. We would advise you to boil some roots, turnips, for instance, together with some flaxseed and bran, make a mash of this and feed three times a day. Give her the best hay you have, plenty of good clean water to drink and exercise on warm days. For medicine give her, in the mash three times a day, one of these powders: Bismuth Subnitrate 6 ounces, Salol 2 ounces, Powdered Nux Vomica 1½ ounces; mix and divide into twelve equal parts.

2. Inject a little Carbolic solution into the calf's navel 3 times a day, Carbolic Acid ½ ounce, water one pint.

## Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

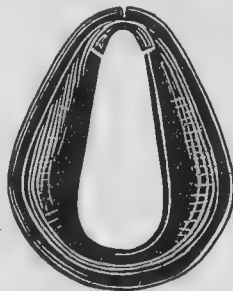
**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## SOMETHING NEW IN HORSE COLLARS



1. It is hand-made in my factory by the very man who patented it.

2. It is firm, yet very flexible and does away with sore shoulders.

3. Your horse does not require a sweat pad.

4. It is endorsed by all who have used it.

5. It is just what you want this busy season.

Mr. R. H. Taber, the horse breeder of Condie, Sask., says: "The best collar I have ever had is what is called a 'rope' collar, made by Stewart, of Regina. It can be made to fit the horse's shoulders by pressure of the hames and so does away with the necessity of sweat pads."

Order this collar at once, no matter where you live I can fit your horse.

**J. N. STEWART**

Harness Maker,

Box 6, Regina, Sask.

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

Here is just one case out of thousands—

HAMOTA, MAN.

March 13, '06.

"This is to testify to the value of Kendall's Spavin Cure as a Spavin Remedy and Liniment for general use. I used it for Spavins on a colt two years ago, and found it a complete cure."

Wm. J. Morgan.

Save your horse with Kendall's—the sure cure for all Bony Growths, Swellings and Lameness. \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5. Our great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or

Dr. S. J. Kendall Co., Eastburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

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(In Fall or Spring)

Cottonwoods, Maples, Elm, Ash, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red Raspberries, Black Raspberries, Red Currants, White Currants, Black Currants, Gooseberries, and all kinds of Flowering Shrubs. A full line of Nursery Stock always on hand.

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Plants of all kinds. Cut Flowers—the very latest. Orders for Wreaths and Bouquets promptly and skillfully executed.

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Send for our Catalogue, mailed you free

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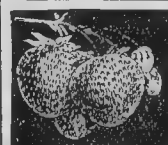
Moose Jaw, Sask.

### Steam Engineer's License.

Every engineer should have a Government license. Our course handled by an expert will fit any one for the Government examination. All instruction by mail. Write for particulars to-day.

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**HARDY TREES & PLANTS**

And Sell Direct to Planters  
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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's** **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
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**ABSORBINE**

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

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**LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.**  
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg  
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary  
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

**ALBERTA SPECIAL**

Double Team Harness For \$28.50

We offer this leader in farm harness as the equal of harness that will be sold everywhere this year at 30% more money. While \$28.50 seems and is remarkably cheap, almost too cheap to be good, we guarantee this harness to be perfect in every piece and part, thoroughly satisfactory and if you do not find it so and exactly as represented, return the harness to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money.

Bridles, 3-in. checks, round winker stays, square blinds, open, stiff or jointed bits, lines 7-8 in. with snaps and spreaders; collars, leather or cloth faced, open top; hames, high top, steel grip trace buckle; traces 1 1/2-in. x 3 ply x 6 feet with cockeye; martingales and pole straps 1 1/2 in. with slides and snaps, felt-lined strap back band with hooks and terrets; cruppers buckled to back strap. X. C. trimmed.

This is only one of our many Leaders. Our catalogue shows a complete line at less than wholesale prices. Write for it. It's free.

**Wingold Stove Company**  
Dept. F.A. Limited  
245 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

### CROKINOLE; HOMESTEADING LANDS.

1. In playing crokinole, when a man is in the center hole on the edge not touching any side would it count twenty as same as any other lying flat in the hole?

2. Is all the land in the Province of Saskatchewan available for homestead where it is not script of railroad land, or in other words, is all the land in T 8 R 2 West 3 M, available for homestead or are the odd sections reserved?

Sask.

T. F. B.

Ans.—1. No.

2. Only the odd numbered sections are available for homesteads with the exception of some special lands that have been exchanged in one of two instances with the Railroad Company. It will be necessary to make a particular inquiry at the Land Office in the district in which you were looking for land to get a list of any of these.

### ABDUCTING A GIRL AND MARRYING HER.

How would it be if a young man took a girl of seventeen to the States and married her without the consent of her parents, when the required age on that side is eighteen.

2. Is there room for complications or would it stand the test of the law on both sides?

3. Does it render him liable for perjury?

Alta.

M. A. H.

Ans.—It would be illegal for a man to take a girl under age to the States to marry her. She would still be a resident of Canada and he would be liable for abduction.

### RUNNING A SEWER INTO RIVER

1. Is it lawful for the C. P. R. to connect the sewer pipes from their new station in our town with the Boyne River which flows near by. Many farmers living near its banks are obliged to use this water for household purposes and have done so for years.

2. What would be the best steps to take to make them change it?

Man.

W. M.

Ans.—It would be unlawful for the C. P. R. to connect their sewer pipes with a stream of water of which would be contaminated and were being used for drinking purposes. Write to the Attorney General of the Province.

### BORROWING MONEY ON HOMESTEAD.

Is there any way to borrow money on the improvements on a homestead before it is patented without endangering it to be cancelled by Dominion Government (on improvements alone). Is it against the homestead regulations to borrow money on homestead improvements?

Sask.

R. L.

Ans.—There is no way by which the money can be borrowed on improvement on Dominion lands.

### COAL SCREENING FOR HOGS.

Is there any benefit or harm in giving hogs the screenings of hard coal, as hogs are very fond of it, and will eat it greedily? We get it at the coalyards for hauling away.

J. J. S.

Ans.—We think that no harm and probably some good results from placing coal screenings where the hogs may take them at will, as their system seems to crave grit of some sort. Charcoal or wood ashes would probably be more helpful, if available, and sods, stored in the fall in a cellar to be thrown into the hog-pen occasionally, have a good effect when partaken of.

### CORRESPONDENTS.

Is a newspaper correspondent prohibited from writing any truth in his article that comes to his notice?

Sask.

E. W. P.

Ans.—No, a correspondent may write whatever he wishes, the editor is the person who is responsible, for anything that is printed.



I am offering selections, for I must make more room, from my herd of

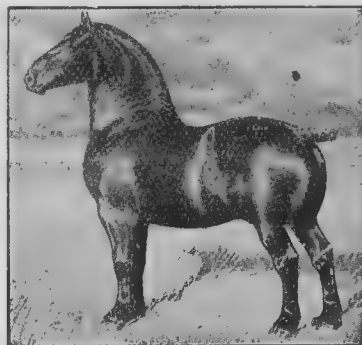
## 45 HEREFORDS

Some splendid young heifers and bulls from the great "Happy Christmas," imported Champion at Winnipeg 1906 and 1907. Herd won the Championship Medal of 1907.

Can also supply Young Berkshire Sows in pig In Poultry I am offering White S. C. Leghorn Cockerels and Eggs.

Will quote price on a pair of Shetland Ponies.

**JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie, Man.**



## Maple View Stud Farm

### Percherons and Hackneys

Stallions and Mares of excellent breeding, all ages; imported and home-bred for sale. Also several choice young Canadian bred Clydesdale Stallions of best breeding at prices below competition. Correspondence solicited.

**R. P. STANLEY**

**Moosomin, Sask.**

Farm half mile from Station.

## Brampton Jerseys Canada's Premier Herd

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey.

We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from.

write for prices and particulars.

Long-distance 'phone at farm

**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

## REGISTER YOUR CLYDESDALES

To be eligible for registration, a graded Clydesdale filly must have four crosses by Clydesdale sires recorded in Canada. Stallions require five crosses. It will save trouble and expense to attend to this matter early. For application forms, etc., apply to Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

**President, JOHN BRIGHT; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. SANGSTER**

Myrtle Station, Ont. Weekly Sun Office, 18 King St. West, Toronto

### Hackneys, Clydesdales

I can sell you some good young Alberta Bred Stallions of both breeds that will make you money and give satisfaction. Buy at first cost—come and see them.

**WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.**

### Clydesdales and Hackneys

fresh, sound, good.

The best money could buy in Scotland.

Prices Right. Easy Terms.

**W. S. HENDERSON, Carberry, Man.**

### Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports Pedigree Live Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and pigs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

### SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with top-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

**JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.**

## The Shorthorn Herd

of Poplar Park Farm

is now headed by Marquis of Marygold, the senior champion bull at Brandon, Regina and Calgary this season. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale.

**W. H. English & Sons Harding, Man.**

### YORKSHIRES

50 head of January and February pigs for sale. Ready to ship end of March.

3 Prize winning Boars for sale, one a Berkshire yearling.

Address—**OLIVER KING**

**Wawanesa, Man.**

### Thomas Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

now offers for sale his recent Toronto winners—the 1st prize and Champion Shire horse, Newham's Duke (Imp.); also the 3rd and 7th prize in aged Clydesdale, in an entry of 27. The two latter horses are sired by the noted Hiawatha, dams Lady Gratley and May Rose. The weighty kind that will sire draught horses. Correspondence solicited.

### Yorkshires & Berkshires

We advise prospective purchasers to Buy Young Pigs. They can save on the price; save on the express charges (as crates can be made very light), and develop their pigs to suit themselves. We have five Stock Boars and over twenty-five sows, and will quote prices that mean business. Write for particulars or send your orders to **WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.**

### CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS.

Size Price dozen. 50 Tags.  
Cattle 75c. - \$2.00  
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Sheep or Hog 40c. - \$1.00

Cattle sizes with owner's name and address, and numbers; sheep or hog size with name and numbers. Sample and circular mailed free. Get your neighbors to order with you and get lower price.

**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

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### RED POLLED CATTLE

**YORKSHIRE HOGS**

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

**Shorthorns** 8 Young Bulls

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**Artificial MARE IMPREGNATORS**

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating Outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders. \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

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**CLUB STABLES**  
12th STREET, (Box 485) BRANDON  
**MacMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie**  
Importers and Breeders of  
Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions  
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

**JOHN A. TURNER,** BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY, P. O. Box 472. Phone 221A  
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns, and Shropshire Sheep.

A new importation of 32 stallions and 6 females just arrived. Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed. At prices defying competition, as sales speak for themselves. 45 Stallions and 30 Mares and Fillies sold since January, 1907. Business conducted personally. Anyone wanting a show Stallion or a Filly can have a greater choice than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Everyone welcome.

**GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM**  
**Clydesdales and Shorthorns**  
Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.  
Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.  
Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.  
**P. M. BREDT** Regina, Sask.



## Rare Bargains in FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

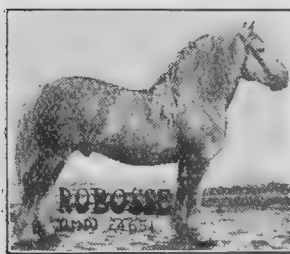
I have more cattle than I have feed for, so am willing to sell a few, of both sexes, at prices I never expected to quote. The bulls are mostly young, or I can supply mature ones, the females are of different ages. All are cattle that a man only gets on bargain days. No trouble to quote prices or show the stock.

**JOHN G. BARRON**

Fairview, C. N. R. Station. Carberry P. O., & C. P. R. Station

## HOME STOCK FARM Clydesdale Stallions and Mares FOR SALE

Large Number of Imported Clydesdale Horses always on hand.  
**John Horne, Home Farm, Regina.**



### FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS Stallions, Mares, or Colts, all ages

Your choice of 40 bred from imported stock. One black Stallion, Charleroi, 6 years old, weight 2,050 lbs.; Mares weighing 1,500 lbs. to 1,700 lbs.; Yearlings and 2-year-olds of good quality. Correspondence solicited. Photos sent on application. Imported stallion, Robosse, at head of herd. Prices very low for this class of stock. Farm 3 miles from North Portal.

**W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal Sask.**

## THE CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION "PERPETUAL MOTION"

And the First Prize Three-year-old

### "BARON OF ARCOLA"

will stand for service for the season of 1908. Terms: \$10 cash deposit at time of service, and \$15 additional if mares prove in foal, payable 1st of March, 1909. Mares booked until May 1st. Pasture \$2 for the season.

A few Fillies and Colts for Sale.

**W. H. BRYCE, Arcola, Sask.**

## To Dealers and Contractors

A Carload of Broken Horses 1300 to 1450 lbs. Young and fat.  
A Carload of Mares, Coach and Thoroughbred strain. 1050 to 1400 lbs., believed to be in foal, good lookers and fat.

Registered CLYDE STALLIONS and MARES for Sale.

Wanted a GOOD RIDER capable of fitting and handling saddle horses for show.

**G. E. GODDARD, Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane**

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

## GOSSIP

### FASHION IN COLOR.

Horsemen, like the breeders of other kinds of animals, come to have a high regard for some particular color, and in the course of time that particular color becomes fashionable, and the great majority of breeders prefer that color simply because it is fashionable. Bay happens to be the fashionable color with horse owners and breeders. Other things being equal, many breeders will choose a horse whose color is a rich glossy bay.

There are some horsemen who have a decided preference for black, and these would always choose the black horse above all others. Like those who prefer the rich bay color above all others, the horsemen with a preference for black regard the color only as a mark of beauty, and choose on that account rather than because of any indication it may have of quality.

In the course of time, however, color in a breed becomes something more than a mere beauty mark. It stands for something in the breed, and that may be something desirable or undesirable.

of the allowances the off colored animals receive amounts to a fixed desirable quality which becomes correlated with the off color.

Some old and pure breeds have had a variety of colors each of which traveled with certain of the breed characteristics possessed only in a moderate degree by the breed individuals of other colors. These characters were so well fixed and so thoroughly related to color that it may be said there were color breeds within the general breed, each group breeding true so far as the related color characters were concerned.

And these related characters might be any of the essential breed characters or the general physical or nervous characters not particularly a part of the breed. Size, robustness, nervousness, refinement, intelligence or in fact any character or characters might form a relationship with color and be a fixture in the individuals of the breed of the particular related color.

The rule of character relation to color appears to be this: Animals of the most fashionable color will show the most refinement; they are likely to be smaller and more nervous. The off-colored individuals are usually above the average of the breed in size are generally more robust, more intelligent and better-headed. The reverse follows naturally as a result of selection. The most fashionable



SHIRE MARE AND TWIN FOALS OF 1907.  
Bred by A. Morris, Alsager, Eng.

As a rule there are in many breeds certain off colors that, from a breeding point of view, carry a handicap. That is to say, breeders will not use the color unless the animal has exceptional individual quality.

For this very reason these off colors, in the course of time, come to stand for certain good qualities that are somewhat wanting in the general breed family. These off-colored animals would not be used to perpetuate the breed unless they had exceptional desirable qualities. And it is so with their off-colored progeny. They are cast out unless they have the ancestral merit along with the ancestral off color. In this way the color and the good qualities perpetuated form a relationship, and travel with a reasonable degree of certainty together down the line of descent. By this time what was once a despised off color comes into favor purely on account of the qualities it indicates. And then under the rule of "handsome is that handsome does" the off color becomes pleasing to look upon, and if it does not become strictly fashionable it is, at least, no longer despised.

By the same system of breeding penalties and allowances the fashionable colors often lose their hold upon the breeder, for breeding to color is carrying a breeding penalty. If two animals are absolutely equal, but of favorable and unfavorable color, it does not matter which is selected for stock purposes. But when color is held to be a desirable quality, and animals are selected with reference to their color, then there is naturally a sacrifice of useful qualities, and it matters not how small the sacrifice may be, it is nevertheless a sacrifice, which may go on accumulating until it amounts to a serious item, just as the accumulation

colored individuals are most used and are refined more as a result of intensity in breeding. The off-colored individuals, as before noted, are allowed to remain in the family group only when they show such exceptional merit as will excuse their color.

To a limited extent the violent crossings of colors give the robust effects of a distinct outcross and this robustness back of nervousness becomes a color relative. When it is advantageous it is carried on by heredity.

In the trotting horse group we have pretty much all the horse colors and as the breed goes on in the process of refinement the off colors hold to the robustness which there is always danger of losing in a breed. Bone substance and constitution are the peculiarly good qualities in our select individuals of off color. Through them these good qualities are preserved without a sacrifice of any of the essential breed qualities. Nothing is lost save the fashionable color and while these off-colored horses are quite as likely to beget foals of the most fashionable color as they are to reproduce their own, they are also likely to hand down with fashionable color some of the good qualities which are responsible for their excellence. The off-colored horse is a very desirable member of the breed group to which he belongs.

\* \* \*

Men no longer set limits to the wheat growing country either north or West. Time there was in Western Canada when the area upon which this cereal could be grown successfully was circumscribed by popular fancy to a very small portion of the country. Brandon was one time the wheat growers western limit, later it was Moose Jaw. Now we know that a thousand miles northwest from there wheat is annually and in increasing quantities being grown.



Little more than a quarter century ago the first transcontinental railway was projected and since, two other lines northward of it have been built or are underway. The next great railway project for this country is a line running from some harbor on Hudson's Bay westward through the center of the rich Peace river district and onwards across the mountains to the coast. The scheme is not chimerical and we will not need to live very long to see it carried into effect. The agricultural resources of the country, its natural and forest wealth, will force the construction of rail transport facilities to place these products upon the markets of the world. A railway southward seven hundred miles and thence Eastward to Lake Superior is too roundabout and expensive an export outlet for the Peace River country. Those who know the country best and are familiar with its resources believe that within a few years the importance of this fertile district which is said to contain as much arable land to be settled as there is now settled west of Winnipeg will be sufficiently recognized and what now seems a delusive hope a chimera will be transported into a fixed reality.

#### THE EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE.

Notwithstanding the great increase in American flour exports to the Far East, the United Kingdom alone requires far larger quantities of American flour than all Asia. In the grain trade the pre-eminence of Europe as an outlet for our surplus production is more marked, between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total wheat and corn exports from the United States being destined to that continent, while the United Kingdom alone buys annually about one-third of our entire shipments abroad of those grains.

"The European Grain Trade" is the latest subject investigated by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, a bulletin under that title, prepared by Frank R. Rutter, while Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets, having just appeared. This bulletin, giving comprehensive statistics of the European imports and exports of grain and flour for a long period of years, compiled from the official statistics of the various countries, supplements a recent bulletin covering the grain production of the United Kingdom and the various continental countries.

While the United Kingdom, of course, holds first rank as a market for foreign grain, the rapid increase in the requirements of Germany is, perhaps, the most striking feature disclosed by the trade statistics. Within the last twenty years, Germany has risen from sixth to second place among the wheat-importing countries of Europe. At the present time Germany has to depend upon importation for more than one-third of its total wheat supply.

At the same time that Western Europe is providing a market for surplus grain, Eastern Europe is increasing the force of its competition. Russia, while continuing to grow enough rye for its own consumption, is constantly increasing the wheat acreage on its larger estates, and the consequent surplus available for exportation in years of normal harvest. During the first five years of this century the average wheat exports from Russia reached 141,000,000 bushels, showing a gain of 40,000,000 bushels as compared with the exports twenty years earlier.

Hungary, the second largest exporter of wheat in Europe, ships its surplus almost entirely to Austria, so that Hungarian wheat enters into strictly foreign trade to a very limited extent, and then almost solely in the form of flour, the product of the Hungarian mills being of an exceptionally high grade.

Roumania ranks third among the surplus-producing countries of Europe, nearly one-half of its total crop being shipped abroad. There, as in Russia, the increase in wheat acreage is taking place almost entirely on the large estates, while the smaller growers content themselves with raising corn, the great mainstay of the peasants in the Danubian countries.

To all three of the countries named, 1907 brought poor wheat crops, and

thereby suspended for the present the competition that American exporters meet from Eastern Europe.

This factor has undoubtedly had much influence in driving wheat price to a point much higher than has been reached since 1898, following the disastrous crop failures of 1897; and to find another year of equally high prices it is necessary to go back to 1891.

A comparison of the grain prices in various European countries discloses some interesting points of contrast. Prices are lowest in Russia, where wheat is primarily an exportable commodity and only in a minor degree an article of consumption. Little higher prices, however, prevail in countries like England, Belgium, and the Netherlands, which depend on imported grain for the larger part of their supplies.

At the other extreme come Germany and France but France, this year, after an exceptionally bountiful harvest, promises to be self-sufficing, and at Paris the price of wheat at the beginning of 1908 was 25 cents a bushel lower than the price at Berlin.

In the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, there is at times, when the excess of Hungary is insufficient to supply the deficiency of Austria, a price level almost, if not quite, equal to that in Germany, while at other times, when the crops are unusually good, the Hungarian prices exceed but little those of the United Kingdom.

#### HIGH CLASS SHIRES FOR SALE.

In another column of this page is a new advertisement from Mr. C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., agent in this country and the United States for the well-known British firm of Shire Breeders, Messrs. John Chalmers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England. Mr. Geary in sending along a change of ad. reports that never before since he commenced doing business in Canada has he found such demand for this popular heavy draft breed than at the present time. During the past year in Ontario alone he has sold sixty head of Shires, male and female, and has sent a considerable number to the other provinces and to the United States. The heavy draft horse is in demand in this country to-day to a much greater extent than ever before. Farmers require weight in their working horses to handle the heavy machinery required now-a-days on the average farm; they want weight with quality and this is the ideal which Chalmers and Sons have had in mind since they embarked in the Shire breeding business; it is this kind of horse they are sending to this country, as has frequently evidenced by the winnings which their breeding has made at the Eastern Canadian and American shows. At the St. Thomas stable there is now a fresh consignment of breeding stock ready for inspection. Western horsemen contemplating purchasing should see Mr. Geary's advertisement and get in touch with him without delay. The breeding season is at hand but there is time yet to get stock.

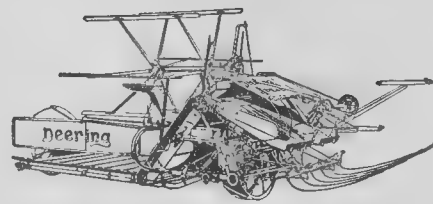
#### OAT SUBSTITUTES IN HORSE FEEDING.

Of the feeding stuffs ordinarily used as a substitute for oats in horse feeding, barley, wheat, beans, corn, oil cake and molasses are the most common. While each of these possess some value as a horse feed, they seem to lack the stimulating principle of good oats and horses fed on such stuffs, whether grains or concentrates, have less ginger and mettle than if fed on oats. At the same time it is highly important at times that other grains should be substituted for oats in horse feeding, not that they are more valuable to nourish the animal but because they are more easily and cheaply obtained. In Europe more than in this country or the United States tests have been made to discover the relative value of a number of the stuff named above and German experimenters have determined that in feeding working horses 4 pounds of oats are equivalent to 3.5 pounds of beans and 3.4 pounds of beans equal in feeding value to 3.5 pounds of corn or maize. French experiments bear these results out fairly closely.

In this country corn is not available as a feeding stuff, and beans are not

# THE DEERING

## for GRAIN CUTTING WITHOUT INTERRUPTIONS



WHEN the grain is ripe you want the work of harvesting to go right along. You cannot afford to be annoyed by breakages and delays.

Breakages and tinkering with the knoter or other parts to get them to work right means more than vexatious delays. It means expense and it may mean that you will not get your grain harvested in good condition.

The Deering binder comes nearer giving you insurance of uninterrupted work than any machine you can buy.

What can be more satisfactory to the grain grower at the beginning of harvest than to have a machine he knows he can depend upon?

The Deering binder is such a machine. It has stood the test in thousands of harvest fields.

It is not only dependable and

**CANADIAN BRANCHES:** Calgary, Alta., Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, P. Q., Ottawa, Ont., Regina, Sask., St. John, N. B., Winnipeg, Man.  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(Incorporated)

right working but it harvests all the grain. It handles tall and short, light and heavy, down and tangled grain all to a nicety and with least possible loss. Machines are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot cuts. In addition to grain harvesting machines the Deering line includes binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, corn machines and knife grinders. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, feed grinders, wagons, sleighs, and manure spreaders.

For all particulars call on the local Deering agent or write to any of the following branch houses for catalog:

# This Book is not for Sale

But it is Free to you for a 2-cent stamp to cover postage

From cover to cover, its practical directions for erecting every farm building—great and small—are so valuable that it is absolutely protected by United States copyright and can only be secured from us.

It is brimful of detail plans, sketches and the latest building hints.

This book is for complimentary distribution only. Send your address at once—ask for free copy of Bird's "Practical Farm Buildings." Not a theory in it, but practical advice by an expert authority. Incidentally it gives you information on the roofing question which anyone who believes in getting his money's worth will be mighty glad to have. Tell us when you write if you're interested in roofing.



Locking the barn door is good as far as it goes, but there's danger to stock from quite another source.

Guard against dangerous dampness and draughts. PAROID READY ROOFING (sold under money-back guarantee) is absolutely tight in the hardest storm.

But this is one reason only—you will learn the others and a great deal more when you get the book.

DON'T miss the book—send for it—send NOW.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, Est. in U.S.A 1817.**  
HAMILTON, Ont.

Dept. 5



## IMPORTED SHIRES

From the Famous Breeding Farms of

## JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS

Holdenby, Northampton, England

Sixty Head have been sold by me in Ontario alone during the past year. The quality of the stock may be judged from the fact that while we have nothing forced for exhibition purposes; these horses won in the Show rings at the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Toronto; the Western Fair, London; the St. Thomas Horse Show, and other places.

A Fresh Consignment of mares and fillies in foal and Stallions ready for service. Among them several handsome two-year-olds will be ready for inspection and sale at my barns, St. Thomas, Ont., about April 10th.

We Show the Goods and Sell at Reasonable Prices.  
Our terms are reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

**C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont.**

Agent for Canada and the United States



# WASH DAY WILL ALSO BE IRONING DAY



What a happy prospect for the busy housewife—washing and ironing, the nuisance and upsetting of house affairs, all over in the same day, if you wash with a

## "1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

What a priceless boon for the woman who is busy or not strong to have a washer that will cleanse a tubful of clothes in six minutes and do it better than if it were done by hand in an hour's time or more. Besides, it's all so simple. The clothes remain stationary in the tub and the easy swinging of the tub to and fro, swishes the water through the meshes, while the rise and fall presses out the dirty water.

We want you to try the 1900 Gravity Washer—it will cost you nothing to learn the truth. Don't fail to read our

### FREE TRIAL OFFER

We are the only people on this continent that make nothing but washing machines, and that are willing to send a washer on

#### ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE

to any responsible party—without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever. We ship it free anywhere and pay all the freight ourselves. You wash with it for a month as if you owned it. Then if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back at our expense. This proves our faith in the machine.

#### IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

to find out how it pays for itself—shall we send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial? Or, if you want further information about the best washer on the market, write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally, A.W.C. Bach Manager

The 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON THE TUB None Genuine without it.



grown in sufficient quantity to make them of much use as an oat substitute. Barley and wheat are the most common grains used in horse feeding when oats are not available. Barley is of more value as a winter feed than as an oat substitute where hard work is being done. It is a heat-making food and during cold weather furnishes heat to maintain the animal body. Theoretically it ought to supply all that is required for the performance of work but in practice it fails to do so. In winter it may form as much as two-thirds of the grain ration but in summer should never be given in greater proportions than one to one. It is the better for being ground or at least crushed as it is rather harder on the teeth than oats.

Wheat may serve as a substitute for oats as a feed for working horses to some extent, but should be fed in rather limited proportions, never greater than one to three, because of the danger of deranging the digestive system. Wheat used as a horse food should always be ground.

Molasses is never used here in horse feeding but in recent years it has attracted considerable attention in Europe and the United States. The possibility of substituting for oats a mixed feed made up of 60 per cent. molasses, 20 per cent. corn feed, and 20 per cent. linseed meal was studied by H. van de Venne with army horses at Brussels, Belgium. Judging by the weight of the animals, he concluded that the normal ration made up of 12.13 pounds oats, 1.32 pounds bran, 6.61 pounds hay, and 4.41 pounds chopped straw was sufficient for their needs. When about half the oats was replaced with the molasses feed, somewhat greater gains were made than on the normal ration. The molasses ration had no marked effect on the amount of water consumed.

Molasses, as everyone knows, owes its nutritive value largely to the sugar which it contains. A French investigator, who studied the feeding value of beet molasses, states that experimental evidence shows that sugar did not appreciably diminish the digestibility of the nutrients of a ration when the amount fed to horses was equal to 5 or 6 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight. Syrup and molasses, however, when fed in small quantities, decreased the digestibility of the ration, a fact which is explained by the laxative properties of the alkaline salts in beet molasses. The general conclusion drawn from the experimental evidence summarized by this investigator, however, was that beet molasses is a wholesome and hygienic feed when the amount consumed per day does not exceed 6 or 8 pounds per horse.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLOW.

The first patent for a "plough" in the United States was taken out by Charles Newbold of N. J. in 1797, the President and his Cabinet sitting and passing on the claim, as was the custom at that date in patent applications. This was the first cast-iron plow; but it is recorded that the farmers of that time entertained great prejudice against it. There was a popular idea throughout the country that a cast-iron plow would poison the soil.

In 1637 there were but 37 plows in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. For years after the landing of the pilgrims, the Boston farmers were without plows and broke their ground with rude hoes and mattocks. Later, when plows were introduced it was the custom for anyone owning one to do the plowing for the neighbors over a considerable territory. The early plows, as used by George Washington and others are described as about twelve feet long, requiring four to five yoke of oxen to pull one, and a man to ride on the beam to keep the point in the ground, and another man to follow with a grubbing hoe to dig out the balks.

A writer in the "Rhode Island American" in 1820 thus describes the plow generally in use in the eastern states at that time known as the Old Colony plow.

"It had a 10-foot beam and 4 foot land side. Six of these plows cost me, on an average, \$5 each to keep the shares and coulter fit for work, and the wear of the other parts could not be less than \$1 to \$6 per year for wear per plow."

The Oliver chilled plow was the first plow, as we know plows to-day. It made

its appearance in 1870—a light, durable plow, with a mould board of proper shape to economize draft and turn furrow.

### FROM HUDSON'S BAY TO THE ATHABASKA.

In view of the interest which Western people are taking in the building of a railway to Hudson's Bay, a little information as to the country such a line would traverse, from where it leaves the present frontiers of our Northern civilization, till it reaches the shores of the great inland sea, might be acceptable to quite a number of us who hope to see the consummation of this vast scheme, and Fort Churchill made the spout through which will pour the products of our wheat lands onto the markets of the world. On March 2nd, Mr. Jos. Burr Tyrrell, a Toronto mining engineer, was heard before a select committee of the Senate committee as to the resources of this northern country lying between Athabaska River and Hudson's Bay.

Mr. Tyrrell spoke from an experience of six years in the country during which time he has traversed more of the immense territory lying northward of the C. N. R., lines and stretching from the Bay to the mountains than any other explorer.

Mr. Tyrrell's testimony was something as follows:

To the West of Hudson Bay and north of the line of the forest which runs from Churchill northwestward through Ennadaidai lake, and a short distance south to Dubawnt lake, and which lake is marked on the map which the witness prepared some years ago for the Geological Survey and published then, there is practically no agricultural land. Mr. Tyrrell would not consider that any of the land north of the limit of forest growth was of any value for agriculture.

The tree line starts practically at Churchill and runs northwesterly. South of that there are trees, and north there are none.

The country north of the tree line is partly rock, but the greater part broken rock and boulders, and a rough stony country without any great elevation, and very little vegetation of any kind, except a great many Arctic plants and sedges. Mr. Tyrrell believes the country is permanently frozen as far as he could see. It does not appear to him that there would be any possibility whatever of growing anything on it. That eliminates from an agricultural standpoint that portion northwest of that line.

Now south of that line there is a belt from one to two hundred miles in width of country that is sparsely wooded. It is not a forest country, but it is wooded along the streams, and in the more protected places, but there is comparatively little wood of any value upon it.

In that country there are, the witness considers, some of the lower lying areas along the stream and in odd places that would support a northern vegetation, but it is not eminently suited for agriculture. The ordinary plants that are grown in many northern countries could doubtless be cultivated in many places. There is very little humus, very little decomposed soil there, except just in the valleys.

South of that again is a belt of forest. That country is essentially suited for agricultural purposes. It starts on the east between Lake Winnipeg and Split lake, and extends westward along the Churchill river to the Athabaska river, which is as far as witness knows. The eastern side of the tract in question would be the Nelson river. He was not east of the river—with the exception of about 20 or 30 miles. He does not know the country. That belt of forest is for the most part excellent agricultural land. As far as the observations of witness goes, he believes that that country, while a little harder to settle up, and not so productive to settlers who are going in and looking for farms ready made and cleared for them and ready to put the wheat in that forest belt will be as fine an agricultural tract of land as there is in the northwest.



# The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

MR. EDISON has succeeded in making the Phonograph so clear and so perfect that its rendition of all kinds of music and other sounds is remarkable and almost beyond belief. The Edison Phonograph is not only the greatest entertainer that can be introduced into a home, it is also a scientific apparatus which will help to educate the minds of the children who listen to it.

Go to your nearest dealer and hear the new Edison model with the big horn or write today for a catalogue describing it.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

WE DESIRE GOOD, LIVE DEALERS to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers should write at once to



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GILSON  
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For Pumping, Cream  
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chines, etc. FREE TRIAL  
Ask for catalog—all sizes  
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 107 York St. Guelph, Ontario.

## Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for  
Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.  
All Druggists, 46¢ and \$1.00  
LYMAN, SONGS & CO.  
MONTREAL





## Give Nature a Chance

When you are bilious, when your stomach is deranged, when your bowels are not in good order, when you have sick headache or can't sleep at night, things are apt to look very bad and it is no wonder that you feel discouraged and depressed.

At such times as these you need a remedy that will regulate and tone the digestive organs, rebuild the nervous energy, rest the tired brain and restore natural sleep.

Go to the nearest drug store and get a box of]

# Beecham's Pills

and take one or two immediately. You will feel their good effects in half an hour. Take another dose when you go to bed and you will waken, in the morning, feeling like a new person. Beecham's pills act at once on the digestive organs, give the liver natural exercise, operate the bowels, improve the blood, clear the brain and assist Nature to restore healthy conditions to the entire body. They do their work thoroughly and quietly, in perfect harmony with physical laws. Beecham's Pills have a remarkably buoyant effect on both mind and body, without the slightest reaction. A great remedy for the "blues," as they dispel the gloom of disease and

## Act Like Sunshine

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOXES 25c

Everywhere in travelling through it, the evidence of rich vegetation was abundant, and everywhere where gardens of any kind of agricultural or horticulture had been attempted in this forest belt it has been eminently successful.

It is a forest country, a spruce covered country, and is southwest of Hudson Bay and the Nelson river, north of the Saskatchewan river and extends to the Mackenzie and Athabaska rivers. It would be about 200 miles wide from north to south. Witness did not remember the length of it. It is similar land to Ontario, and will grow practically everything that will grow in Ontario, except possibly down in the southern peninsula of Ontario.

The summer is warm. The winter does not count, because things do not grow in winter. There is a good rainfall. A small part of the district is park country, half wooded. It is a continuation northward of the Saskatchewan country.

Mr. Tyrrell said he had seen growing in that country all the garden products that they grow in Ontario—potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, cauliflowers and all the ordinary garden produce. He saw excellent potatoes in the district around Nelson House. He could not say what time they were planted, because he was not there.

There is no doubt whatever that the country described will support quite a thick population.

North of Lake Winnipeg there is another magnificent area of from five to ten thousand square miles, of as fine country as there is in Manitoba or anywhere else.

That is on the proposed line of the Hudson Bay Railway.

### A STRONG ORGANIZATION.

One of the strongest organizations in agriculture in the United States, is the Texas Cattle Growers' Association with a membership of 2000 cattle raisers and dealers, who own and control upwards of 6,000,000 head of cattle. Each member contributes annually at the rate of about 1½ cents per head of cattle owned and the revenue each year amounts to approximately \$62,000. The Texas Cattle Growers' Association is the largest organization of cattle owners in the world. It is large enough to command the respect of the law-making bodies of the state. It is an influential factor in the legislative affairs of Texas and is a power for good in every feature of live stock exchange in the state. For earnestness, enthusiasm and determination it could give points to quite few agricultural organizations in the American States as well as similar institutions in the provinces of the Dominion.

\* \* \*

Most breeders of Shorthorns are familiar with the name of John Ramsay, Priddis, Alberta. Mr. Ramsay is the man who paid a long price for the imported bull, Lucrene, at one of the Platt sales.

In writing us about conditions in the trade he says: "My cattle are doing very well this winter, since December I have got thirteen calves, most of them are sired by Lucrene (Imp) and I think the best lot of calves I have ever had. As I am over-stocked just now I will sell almost any of the cows or heifers. I have several of them would make good heifers to show. I will sell cows with calves at foot or to calve in spring and will sell at low down prices. Some of the cows and heifers will be good enough to show at the Dominion Exhibition in July."

### SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY SHOW.

Continued from Poultry Section.

#### Prize Winners.

The following is the official list of the prize awards:—

Light Brahmas—Cock, 3, hen 1, 2, R. H. Cook, Arcola; hen 3, J. Bett-schen, Regina; cockerel 2, pullet 1, M. W. Glascok, Pasqua.

Buff Cochins—All to R. H. Cook, Arcola.

Partridge Cochins—Cock 1, hen 1, cockerel 1, pullet 2, W. Anderson

## KOOTENAY

Canada's fairest district. No blizzards in winter, no sand storms in summer, no fuel famines in December, no grain blockades in September.

### That's Kootenay District

The choicest property in the Kootenay District. 45 minutes from Nelson four times a day.

Half an hour between stones and as level as a prairie farm.

Station, P. O., school, store, hotel, only five minutes walk.

### That's SLOCAN PARK

Uncleared land \$100 per acre

Cleared „ \$150 „ „

Cleared, plowed

and planted \$200 „ „

Only 2% cash and 2% per month—no interest.

Kootenay-Slocan  
Fruit Co. Limited  
Nelson, B. C.

## FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks

Three miles from New Westminster

Cleared land \$200.00 per acre

Uncleared „ \$125.00 „

Quarter Cash, balance very easy

Write at once

**DOMINION TRUST CO. Ltd.**

New Westminster, B. C.

### Tisdale Agricultural Society

is prepared to purchase four pedigreed Shorthorn Bulls, eighteen months old; also one Berkshire and one Yorkshire Boar. State price, terms, etc.

HENRY WILSON, President

A. H. FARR, Chairman of Committee

RICHARD C. FARR, Sec.-Treasurer

## Butter Wrappers

YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

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| 8½ x 11 or 9 x 12 | 1000 add. 1000 |
| Single Brand 1    | \$3.75 \$2.00  |

## FARMER'S ADVOCATE

14-16 Princess St.

WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA



## Early Chicks Pay Best

Take advantage of the first suitable weather conditions in early spring and "set" as many broody hens as possible. You may have plump, tender-meated chicks, from one and a half to two pounds weight, in ten weeks' time after hatching if you give them proper feed and attention. Any of the foods commonly given is all right and your success will be ample, provided you escape a large per cent. of loss from the very common diseases which trouble young chickens.

Most chicken ailments come from dampness or overfeeding. Keep the quarters dry and give a little of

## DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

once a day in one of the feeds, and you will save nearly every chick. Where Poultry Pan-a-ce-a shows its great worth is as a tonic to correct the first tendency toward indigestion. Its use gives the organs a proper "tone" and maintains them in perfect health so that the growing chick is steadily deriving from its food every element required to hasten growth.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (the prescription of Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.) contains iron to enrich the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system of organic poisons. It makes hens lay, shortens the fattening period for market fowls, and, by its germicidal properties, wards off disease. Endorsed by leading poultry men in both the United States and Canada. A penny's worth is enough for 30 hens one day.

SOLD EVERYWHERE ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

1 1-2 lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.;

12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

Brandon; cock 2, hen 2, 3, pullet 3, C. Willmot, Regina; breeding pen C. W. Willmot, Regina.

Black Cochins—All to W. Anderson.

Black Langshans—Cock 1, hen 1, 2, cockerel 1, pullet 1, Milne Bros.; Brandon; cockerel 2, 3, pullet 2, 3, M. Ganshorn, Grand Coulee; breeding pen, Milne Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cock 1, 3, hen 1, cockerel 1, pullet 1, G. H. Grundy, Virden; cock 2, hen 2, 3, cockerel 2, 3, pullet 2, 3, H. H. Willis, Boharm; breeding pens, 1, G. H. Grundy, 2, H. H. Willis.

White Plymouth Rocks—Hen 1, cockerel 3, pullet 2, Thos. Common, Hazelcliff; cockerel 1, pullet 3, A. Edwards, Regina; breeding pen, 1, T. Common.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cock 1, hen 1, 2, cockerel 1, pullet 1, Milne Bros.; cock 3, hen 3, Mrs. R. B. Andros, Regina; breeding pen, Milne Bros.

Golden Laced Wyandottes—Cock 1, hen 1, pullet 1 & 3, Thos. Reid, Regina; also breeding pen.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Cockerel 2, pullet 1, 2, 3, E. H. Smart, Moosomin; hen 3, cockerel 3, H. Haigh, Moose Jaw; breeding pen, E. H. Smart

White Wyandottes—Cock 1, hen 1, 2, cockerel 3, pullet 1, 2, W. H. Rothwell, Regina; cockerel 1, pullet 3, J. H. Jackson, Sintaluta; cock 2, T. A. McInnis, Regina; hen 3, Jos. Prichard, Wapella; cockerel, 2, J. Prichard; breeding pens, 1, Rothwell; 2, Jackson; 3, Prichard.

Partridge Wyandottes—All to W. E. Price, Regina.

Rhode Island Reds—Cock 2, hen 1, 2, 3, cockerel 3, pullet 3, Mrs. M. I. Colton, Tregarva; cock 1, cockerel 1, 2, pullet 1, 2, G. S. Gamble, Regina. Breeding pen, G. S. Gamble.

Indian Game—Cock 1, hen 2, 3, pullet 2, 3, J. Prichard; cockerel 1, H. Metcalf, Regina; cockerel 2, A. Sweet, Regina; breeding pen, Prichard.

S. C. White Leghorns—Cock 1, hen 1, 2, 3, cockerel 1, 2, pullet 1, 2, 3, breeding pen 1, 2, 3, W. H. Taylor, Fleming.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Cockerel 1, pullet 1, 2, W. A. Harron, Sperling, Man.; hen 1, 3, pullet 3, F. Galey, Caron; cockerel 2, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Regina; breeding pen, F. Galey; hen 2, J. Prichard.

Buff Leghorns—Hen 1, 2, cockerel 1, 3, pullet 3, Le Roy Hotchkiss, Regina; cockerel 2, pullet 2, W. Anderson, Brandon; breeding pens 1, 2, Le Roy Hotchkiss.

Spanish—All to W. Anderson.

Black Minorcas—Hen 1, 2, cockerel 3, pullet 2, Thos. Reid; cockerel 2, J. Bettchen; hen 3, cockerel 1, pullet 1, 2, R. H. Cook, Arcola; breeding pen, T. Reid.

Anconas—All to W. Anderson.

Silver Grey Dorkings—All to H. Ensor, Balgonie.

Buff Orpingtons—Cock 1, hen 2, pullet 1, W. H. Gee, Regina; cock 2, S. Beach, Regina; hen 1, pullet 2, H. Ensor; cock 3, cockerel 1, 2, 3, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin; pullet 3, Mrs. M. I. Coulton; hen 3, G. H. Gamble, Regina; breeding pens, 1, W. H. Gee; 2, Mrs. G. S. Page; 3, H. Ensor, Balgonie.

Black Orpingtons—Hen 1, 2, 3, cockerel 2, 3, pullet 1, C. F. Travis, Virden; cockerel 1, pullet 2, 3, H. Ensor, Balgonie; breeding pens, 1, C. F. Travis; 2, H. Ensor.

W. C. Black Polish—All to W. Anderson.

Black Hamburgs—All to W. Anderson.

S. S. Hamburgs—All to J. Gardner, Regina.

A. O. V. Fowls—Cockerel 2, pullet 1, 2, 3, and breeding pen, F. Haigh, Moose Jaw.

Black Red Game Bantams—All to G. H. Grundy.

Game Duckwing Bantams—All to G. H. Grundy.

S. S. Bantams—All to G. H. Grundy.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—All to Milne Bros., Brandon.

W. Cochins—All to W. Anderson, Brandon.

Black Cochins—All to Milne Bros.

Buff Cochins—Hen 1, Cockerel 1, 2, pullet 1, 2, 3, G. H. Grundy, hen 3, cockerel 3, W. Anderson; cock 2, J. Prichard; breeding pen, 1, Grundy.

Bronze turkey adult—1, Mrs. M. A. Eskey, Regina; 2, Mrs. M. I. Colton. Bronze turkey, young, 1, Mrs. M. I. Colton, Bronze turkey, cockerels, 1 & 2, Mrs. Colton. Hen, Bronze turkey, 1, Mrs. M. A. Eskey; 3, Mrs. M. I. Colton.

Toulouse old gander—Mrs. M. I. Colton; 2, J. Prichard. Old goose, 1, J. Prichard; 2, Mrs. M. I. Colton. Toulouse young gander, 1, M. I. Colton.

Pekin old drake—1, M. Anderson; 2, J. Prichard. Old duck, 1, W. Anderson; 2, 3, J. Prichard.

Rouen old drake—1, M. I. Colton. Old duck, 1, Colton. Young drake, 1, 2, Colton. Young duck, 1, 2, Colton.

Tumbler pigeons—1, 2, H. Metcalf. Fantail pigeons—1, 2, J. Prichard. Guinea fowl—1, 2, J. Prichard.

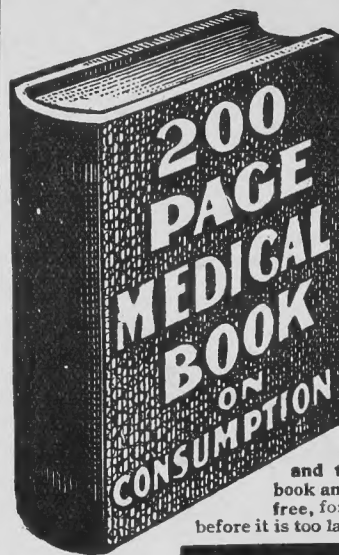
Rabbits—2, H. Ensor.

Canaries—All to M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

Dressed poultry—1, Mrs. W. Niblock, Grand Coulee; 2, 3, M. I. Coulton.

White eggs—1, W. H. Taylor; 2, T. Prichard. Brown eggs, 1, I. S. Beach; 2, W. H. Rothwell.

# Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 591 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

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# NO PAY TILL CURED



## Everyday Miracles of Electricity

Take electricity if you want to get well. It's a lot easier to take than drugs, and it cures where drugs won't.

To cure anything you must help nature. Nature will cure you when she has the power. This power is electricity. You see, electricity runs every part of the body.

Most of all the ailments of man can be traced to the failure of breaking down of the nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys, heart and digestive apparatus. The reason any organ fails to do its work properly is because it lacks motive power—electricity. Restore that force where it is needed and pain and sickness will disappear. I do this with my Electric Belt.

It saturates the nerves with a soothing stream of electricity, and they carry the force to every part of your body, giving strength and nourishment where it is needed. It removes the cause of disease.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and giving strength to every part that is weak.

Drugs have had their day. They belong to the mystery and superstition of the past. No drug ever cured disease; it simply changes symptoms.—Bernarr Macfadden, in Physical Culture.

"I have used your Belt for about six weeks," says JOHN SWAN, of Daupin, Man., "and can say that my health is improving, and I had a slight attack of rheumatism this spring, as usual, but your Belt cured it in one night. My stomach is better, and my back is completely cured."

WM. J. PEARSON of Fleming, Sask., writes: "I am fully satisfied with my Belt; it is a good cure. I am stronger in every way, and I thank you very much for the Belt; it is well worth the money that I paid for it."

Here is a man cured of heart, kidney, stomach and nerve troubles—JAMES EDWARD JONES, Teulon, Man., says: "I am pleased to say that one year and eleven months have passed since I stopped wearing your Belt, and I can say that your Belt has cured me permanently of my different ailments, such as nervousness, heart and kidney troubles, indigestion, sick headaches and other ailments. I have not been troubled with any of them since nor have I felt the effects of them since I stopped wearing the Belt. I always answer all who ask me about the Belt and there have been several who have written to me, I do this cheerfully, and will continue to do so as long as they send me a stamp for reply."

Nature is the greatest doctor on earth. When she can't cure it is because she needs aid. Now, most people have an idea that this aid is drugs, and when they get sick or suffer from pain of any kind they proceed to dose their stomachs with the stuff that is sold for medicine. That doesn't help any; in fact, it

does a great deal of harm. The dose that you put into your stomach is poison, and poison weakens the organs and nerves of your body. What is needed is electricity.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED

FREE TO YOU—Get my 80 page book describing my Electric Belt, with illustrations of fully-developed men and women, showing how it is applied. This book tells in plain language many things you want to know, and gives a lot of good wholesome advice for men.

If you can't call, I'll send this book post-paid free if you will enclose this coupon.

Consultation free. Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 8.30 p.m.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN

112 Yonge Street, Toronto  
Please send me your Book Free

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## MAGISTRATE PRAISES ZAM-BUK.

Magistrate Rasmussen, of 202 Marquette St., Montreal, writes: "For many years I was troubled with a serious eruption of the skin. This was not only unsightly, but it was at times very painful. I first tried various household remedies, but these proved altogether useless. I then took medical advice. Not one, but several doctors in turn, were consulted, but I was unable to get any permanent relief. Some time back I noticed a report from a Justice of the Peace (Magistrate Perry, J. P. for B. C.) who had been cured of a chronic skin disease by Zam-Buk, and I determined to give this balm a trial. After a thoroughly fair test, I can say I am delighted with it. I have the best of reasons for this conclusion; because while everything else I tried—salves, embrocations, washes, soaps and doctors' preparations, failed absolutely to relieve my pain and rid me of my trouble, three boxes of Zam-Buk worked a complete cure. In my opinion this balm should be even more widely known than it is, and I hope that my experience will lead other sufferers who are in despair to try this herbal healer, Zam-Buk."

For healing eczema, running sores, cuts, bruises, burns, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, pimples, spring eruptions, itch, chapped hands, and diseases of the skin, Zam-Buk is without equal. All druggists and stores sell it, 50c. box, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

## Wit and Humor.

Marion, who had been taught to report her misdeeds promptly, came to her mother one day, sobbing penitently. "Mother, I—I—broke a brick in the fireplace."

"Well, that is not very hard to remedy. But how on earth did you do it, child?"

"I pounded it with father's watch."—*Youth's Companion.*

"I hear you've got a new minister, Tommy."

"Yeh, an' I don't like him at all; he must 'a' been a school teacher onct."

"Why do you think that?"

"'Cause whenever he talks to me he always holds his hand behind him."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

The proprietor of a hotel, hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped from his establishment without going through the formality of paying his bill, sent him a note—

"Dear Sir—Will you send me amount of your bill, and oblige?"

To which the delinquent replied:

"The amount is \$47.50—Yours respectfully."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

With a scowling brow the erate vaudville agent awaited the next applicant who was not long in coming. A long, lanky individual, with more hair than was absolutely necessary and a countenance that was not a bit cheerful, came to his desk, and in funeral tones said, "Good day, Sir."

"Well, what do you want?" was the unpromising reply.

"I need a job just now about as much as anything else," answered the lean person.

"Ever had any experience?"

"Oh, indeed, I have been with—"

"Chop it short. I know you've been with all the big stars from Hamlet to Omelet," interposed the agent shortly.

"That doesn't cut any freeze with me. What's your line?"

"I—I—I'm a—a—a comedian," was the faint reply.

"Well, then, make me laugh," demanded the agent, with a snarl.—*Lippincott's.*

## AN UNCONVIVAL INSTRUMENT,

Whether Jan Kubelik will permit himself to lionized remains to be seen. At any rate it is rather certain that his violin will be left at home if his owner deigns to dine or sup or take tea abroad. A New York woman who has had some success as an entertainer of celebrities wrote Kubelik during his last Gotham appearance: "Will you join us with some friends to dine on Thursday. Bring your violin." She was somewhat chagrined when her messenger returned with the reply: "Dear Madam: My violin never dines."

## FREE TO MEN



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Perfect Manhood. The man of courage, of strong heart, iron nerves, good health, self-confidence and undaunted energy. The embodiment of success, popular in every walk of life, respected and esteemed by all. Such is the manly man.

For forty years I have been making strong, vigorous men out of the puniest weaklings. A man comes to me weak, nervous, despondent and discouraged: with Drains, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles. I give him my world-famed Dr.

Sanden Electric Belt, with suspensory, absolutely free, to use for two months. Mind you, not one penny in advance or on deposit. A few nights' use convince him that he has found the right remedy. It fills him with new life, joy, vigor and strength, and at the end of the time he is only too glad to pay me for the Belt and to recommend it to his friends.

This is the way I cure men. This is the way thousands every year regain their lost strength, without the slightest risk to themselves, for if I fail it costs you nothing whatever. You pay me only when cured, and in many cases the cost is only \$5.00; or, if you want to pay cash, full wholesale discount.

My great success has brought forth many imitations of my Belt, but my great knowledge, gained by forty years' experience, to guide and advise my patients is mine alone, and is given freely with the Belt. Be sure you get the genuine.

Call to-day and take a Belt along. Or send for one and my two books on Elec-

tricity and its medical use, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

**DR. C. F. SANDEN**

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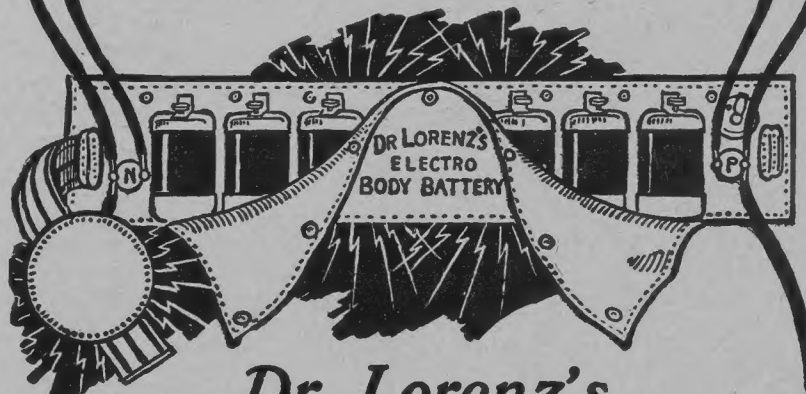
## A Battery—Not A Belt

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DR. LORENZ'S Body Battery is as far superior to the "Vinegar Belts" as sunlight is to tallow candles. It is an entirely new invention—different from any other device ever perfected for the cure of disease by electricity.

Dr. Lorenz's Body Battery is a dry cell battery of high power, arranged so conveniently that it may be worn all night if desired. It produces electricity for hours at a time without the use of acids or vinegar for charging. The current is smooth, even, regular, soothing, restful—without shock, sting or unpleasantness.

The strongest of "electric belts" cannot generate electricity enough to move the needle of a volt meter or flicker an electric light.



## Dr. Lorenz's Electric Body Battery

is shown above connected to a Volt Meter (an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents) and to an Incandescent Lamp. As will be noted, Dr. Lorenz's Body Battery shows very high in voltage and lights the lamp brilliantly. This display is arranged in our offices so that all callers may see the power of these perfect instruments.

The special feature of Dr. Lorenz's Body Battery, which will be appreciated by those now being treated by electricity, is that no charging is required. Each cell is a battery in itself and generates electricity. The current can be reversed without removing the battery from the body and changed in power by means of a regulator.

Sold on easy monthly payments if desired.

Electricity is the road to health. Electricity cures where drugs fail. It takes the best apparatus to get the best results. Write for booklets which fully describe and illustrate Dr. Lorenz's Body Battery—a marvellous discovery and an entirely new way to fight disease.

"Victor" Electric Body Appliance Mfg. Co.

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# THE RIGHT KIND OF ROOF



Long years before you could find a sign of wear-out about "Oshawa"-shingled roof, any wood-shingled roof would be rotted to dust. Any ordinary metal-shingle roof would be pitted with thousands of rust holes. Any patent paper-and-tar roof would be ragged pulp. Even a slate roof would be dangerously out of repair,—

Long, long before any "Oshawa"-shingled roof needed a single thing done to it.

Because, as you can easily see for yourself, there is simply nothing TO wear out about a shingle of heavy (28-gauge) toughened steel, special galvanized to defy moisture—"Oshawa" Galvanized



Steel Shingles are like that.

We are safe enough in guaranteeing these shingles for twenty-five years, as we do, in plain English, with a quarter-million dollars back of the written guarantee, which says:

If any roof that's "Oshawa"-shingled in 1908 leaks at all by 1933, we will put a new roof on for nothing.

Honestly, we believe an "Oshawa"-shingled roof will last a century, let alone twenty-five years. Why shouldn't it?

These heavy steel galvanized shingles lock underneath on all four sides in such a way that the whole roof is practically one sheer sheet of steel—without a crevice or a seam to catch moisture or to let wet get through.

You need never put a brushful of paint on an "Oshawa"-shingled roof, the special galvanizing makes paint entirely needless, and it won't wear off nor flake nor peel. Yet that roof will be Rain-Proof, Snow-Proof, Wind-Proof, Weather-TIGHT as long as the buildings stand.

Fire-proof, of course. How could



a seamless sheet of tough steel catch fire? That alone is worth the whole price of these Oshawa Galvanized

**"OSHAWA"**  
**GALVANIZED**  
**Steel Shingles**

**A New Roof For Nothing If They Leak  
In 25 Years.**

Steel Shingles. Count the saving in insurance rates (any company makes a lower rate on buildings so shin-



gled). Count the freedom from anxiety, the safety of your houses and barns.

And, a most important fact to you, an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is LIGHTNING-proof! Positively proof against lightning—insulated for fire. It is as safe as if it bristled with lightning rods.

**Lasts a Century**  
**Never Needs Painting**  
**Never Needs Patching**  
**Can't Catch Fire**  
**Makes Buildings Lightning Proof**

Half a million dollars doesn't cover the damage lightning did last year to Canadian farm buildings alone, and "Oshawa"-shingling would have saved all that loss.

Yet, with all these things to show you that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof is the RIGHT roof for you, Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles cost no more than wood shingles to start with. Let me tell you just what it would cost to roof any building right. You needn't figure the



labor, for anybody who can use a hammer can put these shingles on easily and quickly.

Will you let me send you sample shingles, an estimate, and book that tells all about "Roofing Right?" It would pay you, I think, to read the book. It's free, of course.

Just address our nearest place. Use a postcard if you wish.

*G. A. Pedlar*

We will send postpaid and free samples of Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls of which we make more than 2,000 designs.

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